Heritage and Destiny

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Griffin's EU Gravy Train Derailed!

FN triumph: BNP disaster

see pages 11-13

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Adrian Davies reports from inside this year's American Renaissance conference

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And

George Bennett reviews *Aleister Crowley: The Temptation of Politics* – see pages 14-15

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Editorial

Welcome to issue 61 of *Heritage and Destiny.* Well the European – and Local Council – Elections have come and gone. Sadly the vast majority of our predictions came true. Nationalist parties took a right hammering as UKIP hoovered up 90% of the nationalist/ populist/protest vote. BNP leader and former MEP Nick Griffin who fooled nearly all his people for nearly all of the time, finally came unstuck seeing his vote – or lack of it – crumble from over 8% to less than 2% in the North West Region (which of course includes *H&D*'s office in Preston) even losing his deposit, but we took no joy in it!

Peter Rushton analyses in great detail both the Local Council results (*pages 9-10*) and the European results (*pages 11-13*) so I won't go on any more here about how bad they were for nationalists.

Well the 70th Anniversary of D-Day has come and gone. All the news media was full of personal stories retelling tales of the heroism of those brave young men who took part in the Normandy landings, but unfortunately without making any connection between the outcome of WWII and the dire situation Britain (and most 'the West') finds itself in today.

Undoubtedly those who took part in the Normandy landings and the associated operations in support of them were courageous and we should quite rightly salute them for their bravery and for their military prowess. It was estimated by those responsible for planning the landings that as many as 70% of the soldiers comprising the first wave of Allied troops to hit the beaches would die that day, and one only has to hear old soldiers, most of whom are over 90 years old now, recount their experiences or watch movies like *Saving Private Ryan* to appreciate the dangers faced by our servicemen and the horrors many of them endured.

I would not wish to take anything away from those old soldiers because they fought in the belief that victory over Germany was essential to the future security and well-being of our country. They were not to know that an Allied victory would usher in an era of consummate betrayal, in which mendacious liberal and Marxist politicians would emerge with unfettered power and conspire to destroy everything those brave servicemen thought they were fighting to protect.

American troops landing on D-Day under heavy German fire. Would any of them recognise today's Europe or today's USA after their sacrifices for "freedom"?

Before World War II, Britain was a world power with a massive empire and commonwealth stretching right around the globe. We were a nation with great confidence and belief in our civilizing mission and with a vigorous population growth that enabled us to export our surplus populations to colonise our dominions and to swell the British populations of Rhodesia, Canada, New Zealand and Australia.

The WWII generation are nowadays referred to as the generation that fought to rid us of the 'menace' and 'evil' of 'Nazism', but in fact they were led to believe that German hegemony in Europe was a threat to British interests and that in fighting the Germans they were fighting to secure British pre-eminence and to honour our commitment to defend the territorial integrity of our ally, Poland.

In fact there were no British interests served by an alliance with Poland and the territorial guarantees given to Poland were designed to serve only global interests and intended to contrive a situation in which we would be drawn into a war with Germany.

While it would be so nice therefore to give full vent to our admiration of, and gratitude for, the martial qualities and the heroic sacrifices of our wartime generation, the fact is that with each passing year it becomes harder and harder to view the course of World War II as anything other than a national disaster with truly tragic consequences. It is a cause of great sorrow to me that most men of my father's generation did not foresee the consequences of the war, and by the time those consequences had become apparent they had lost the stomach for another fight.

You will probably get this issue of *H&D* during the final stages of the Football World Cup, in which England's Black & White minstrels (as they are mockingly called down my local pub) finished bottom of their group without winning a single match. What a contrast they are to the fine (all English) team of 1966, led by Bobby Moore. It makes me want to weep.

If you are an active Nationalist why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting – it's another great issue and should 'sell like hot cakes'! And as always we also need your regular donations – however large or small, every Dollar, Pound or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford. Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.

Heritage and Destiny

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Purveyors of evil – Concerning the corruptive influence of TV

The power of the media, and particularly that of television, is perhaps the greatest threat that today confronts the British people. Contrary to what many of us may imagine, TV poses a danger to our way of life and well-being, and unless it is brought under rigorous control, it may endanger our culture and even our national existence.

Why is this? Of itself TV does not present an intrinsic threat, but it does often glorify, promote and support unwholesome practices that are massively harming society – practices such as homosexuality, same-sex marriage, pornography, political correctness, drug use and the supposed benefits of racial 'diversity', to name but a few. It also delights in salaciously reporting trials relating to scandals, especially those concerning such matters as child abuse, incest and other sexual misdemeanours. Apart from attracting public attention and attempting to influence public attitudes, the primary aim of those who produce these programmes is to infect us all with that liberal philosophy which is so prevalent among the sort of people who make TV programmes. Their slogan is "anything goes".

A scene from the television show *Metrosexuality*. Featuring 'gay' and lesbian sex, drug use, bare flesh, promiscuity and, of course, large doses of multiracialism, it gives a very good idea of the level at which this garbage is aimed!

Other organs of the media also present a threat, but to a lesser extent. TV has a much greater influence on our lives than books, newspapers and magazines because it has such a hypnotic effect and so easily intrudes into our homes and consciences. It takes a certain amount of effort and intelligence to read a book or newspaper, whereas watching TV requires little effort. It is tailor-made to attract the attention and influence the least thoughtful and most slothful members of society.

During recent years, TV has been increasingly used to peddle vice, perversion and violence, and to condition the moral attitudes of viewers. In this, the purveyors of this evil have been remarkably successful. By their malign influence, many people have been reduced to the level of moronic mindlessness. This has been achieved with the tacit approval of the politicians, who themselves use TV to spread their propaganda and to inflate their own egos by appearing on the screen as frequently as they can. Can anyone remember the last time any politician complained about the gratuitous drivel appearing on our screens?

The result of the intrusive effect of TV is that many people now live in a world of sheer unreality. TV has become a latter-day phantasmagoria. Many conversations we chance to overhear these days consist of discussions concerning the doings of fictitious characters appearing in programmes screened the previous evening, particularly the so-called 'soaps'; which some viewers seem to believe concern the lives of real people!

This fantasy-world scenario even affects our political leaders. Peter Hitchens in his book, *The Abolition of Britain*, published some years ago, scornfully drew attention to the activities of Prime Minister Tony Blair and Opposition Leader William Hague who both issued statements decrying the fictional imprisonment of a fictional character appearing in ITV's *Coronation Street*. Said Mr Blair: "It is clear to anyone with eyes in their heads that Deirdre Rachid is innocent and should be free." A pity Blair did not extend his sympathy to a real prisoner, like Mr Tony Martin, then languishing in gaol for shooting dead a serial burglar who broke into his farmhouse. Not to be outdone, the fatuous Mr Hague responded: "The whole nation is deeply concerned about Deirdre Rachid."

Can anyone imagine any of our past political leaders stooping to such folly? Of course, neither Messrs. Blair nor Hague were stupid enough to believe this arrant nonsense, but they were both prepared to subscribe to it in the hope that it might be worth extra votes at the following general election. Perhaps Mr Blair really feels at home in this fantasy world – after all, his own stepmother-in-law was known by her *Coronation Street* persona, 'Elsie Tanner'.

In his book, Mr Hitchens begins a chapter entitled 'Telescreen Triumphs' with the following quotation written by poet T. S. Eliot in a letter to *The Times* in 1950: "I find only anxiety and apprehension about the social effects of this pastime [TV viewing], and especially its effect on small children."

Although Eliot probably did not foresee the full extent of the damage that TV would do to children, his worry about its effects was percipient. The inability of many children and teenagers today to read or write, or even speak with any degree of fluency, is in large measure a direct consequence of a childhood spent in front of a TV screen or playing computer games. As Hitchens says, "…children aged two or three were watching as much as eighteen hours of television a week, eighty per cent of it without an adult present in the room."

In such circumstances, how can children learn to master speech or interact with other people? Is it any wonder that such children, abandoned by their parents to TV, which Hitchens calls a "national child-minding service", grow up to be ill-adjusted, if not monsters? How can matters be otherwise when governments employ financial and tax policies aimed at dissuading mothers from staying at home to look after their children? Evidently, they would rather mothers were out at work; hence TV increasingly performs the function of bringing up children *in loco parentis*.

TV is thus nurturing a generation of couch potatoes, some of whom, in their attempts to emulate the violence and unacceptable behaviour on the screen, will inevitably become violent and disorderly themselves. However, this state of affairs not only has a detrimental effect on children; many adults, also, are corrupted by its baleful influence.

These destructive effects are threefold. First, they stifle normal family conversation and interaction in the home, thereby inhibiting the acquisition of fluency of the young and generating contempt for discipline, law and order. Second, they promote violence, licentiousness and the continual use of bad language – viewers are nightly regaled with a surfeit of explicit sex, gang rapes, homosexual and other perverted behaviour, and frequent use of the F-word which

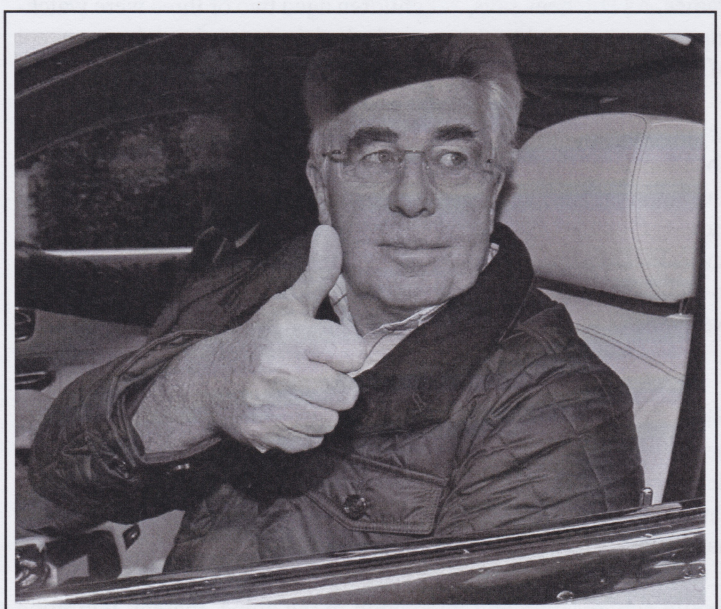
is fast becoming the norm. Third, TV enables politically motivated producers to brainwash the populace with their anti-British and pro-internationalist dogmas. The left-wing propaganda daily churned out by the TV mind-benders is not solely confined to the actual programmes screened; perceptive viewers cannot fail to recognize the same traits in many TV adverts. As Jean Raspail wrote in his *The Camp of the Saints*, "You know that in advertising, today, it's only the Left that sells".

Apart from their political agendas and their own personal careers, TV producers are primarily concerned with one thing: audience ratings. It is a mystery that the BBC should be so concerned about competing with the ITV companies as the television licence fee guarantees its revenue.

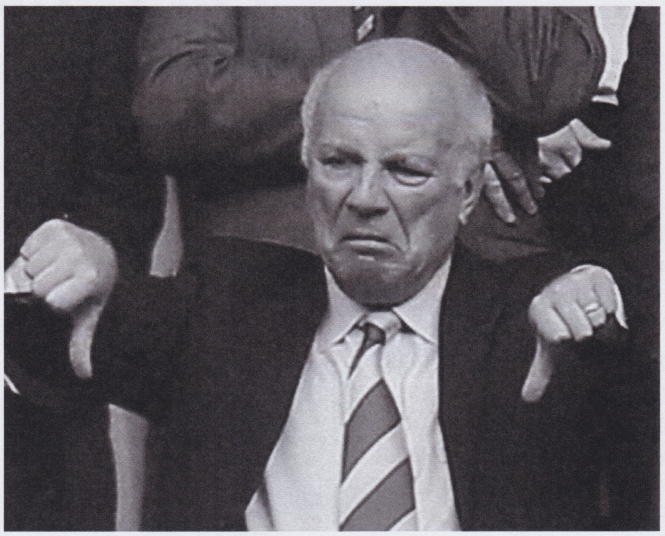
The BBC is a hotbed of sexual perversion as recent trials of some of its high profile 'personalities' exemplify. It is not therefore surprising that it strives to maximize its audience ratings by pandering to viewers' basest instincts. Many of the plays and the 'storylines' of the 'soaps' (which Hitchens refers to as "Suburbs of the Mind") feature some of the unsavoury practices mentioned above. In defending the inclusion of such topics in their plots, producers argue: "But it's real life; it happens". Yes, it does; but how much of it happens because weak-minded and easily influenced people, young and old, are inveigled into emulating the actors and actresses who participate in these sordid sagas?

Moreover, it cannot be denied that the parts played by some of these performers are repeated in their own personal lives. The private lives of the so-called 'stars' and 'celebrities' (most of whom, but for TV, would be complete nonentities) leave much to be desired. Indeed, some of them go out of their way to publicise their peccadilloes, while others use the services of the likes of the recently and deservedly imprisoned Max Clifford to conceal their misdeeds.

If we persist with this make-believe world, a world run by the likes of former BBC Director-General Greg Dyke, there can be little hope for the future of our race and nation. He it was who, shortly after his appointment, famously complained that the BBC was "hideously white". That alone surely tells us a lot about Mr. Dyke! More recently, the BBC Director of News has announced that his staff must undergo 'unconscious bias courses' to increase the recruitment and diversity of ethnic minorities, and to teach recruiters to challenge stereotypes and perceptions about race. One would have thought that any TV viewer could hardly fail to notice the disproportionate number of racial aliens who already grace our screens.



Thumbs up for perversion from London PR guru Max Clifford, who has promoted the most mindless 'celebrities' of the semi-pornographic entertainment industry and took charge of UKIP's public relations in 2004. UKIP leader Nigel Farage had his Mayfair office on the floor above Max Clifford's headquarters.



Thumbs down for European civilisation from former BBC Television supremo Greg Dyke, who complained that the Corporation was "hideously White".

However, now that the pompous and incompetent Lord Patten has been incapacitated, there is an ideal opportunity to appoint a Director-General who will instil some common sense and restore the standards of broadcasting set by Lord Reith. In today's climate that may be regarded rather dull; but it would certainly be a welcome change from the unpalatable menu the BBC seems intent on serving us.

Unless radical action is soon taken to reform and control the content of TV programmes we will lose all sense of morality, and we will get an entirely distorted view of the world and understanding of how we are being manipulated by those whose ulterior motive is to infect us with the liberal ethos that now besets the white world. Many years ago, I read a book entitled *The Managerial Revolution* written by the American political theorist, James Burnham. One sentence sticks in my memory to this day: "Liberalism is the ideology of Western Suicide." Nothing could be truer; for the TV moguls and their internationalist satraps will continue to inflict the evils of liberalism on us unless we put a stop to their activities. We must heed this warning if we whites are to avoid being wiped from the face of the earth!

It is indeed ironic that at a time when almost anything is acceptable on TV, the one thing strictly *verboten* is genuine free speech. It is disgraceful that the views of those intrepid enough to suggest that continuous immigration and the presence and imposition of alien cultures and practices on us are effectively silenced. Similarly, it is entirely wrong that repugnant practices like 'same-sex' marriage, miscegenation, homosexuality and abortion are seldom, if ever, seriously condemned by the talking heads who so often appear on our screens. How often are those of us, holding the views we do, ever invited to express our views on current affairs programmes?

In the early days of television, the poet Oliver St. John Gogarty disparagingly referred to the TV set as "that bloody illuminated coal-scuttle in the corner" and suggested that it ought to be chucked out. Perhaps he was right. If we all had a mind to throw our TV sets and most newspapers on the nearest rubbish tip we would deprive the mind-benders of those tools that give them such enormous power and influence; and our country would be all the better for it.

Ronald G W Rickcord, Newport Pagnell, England

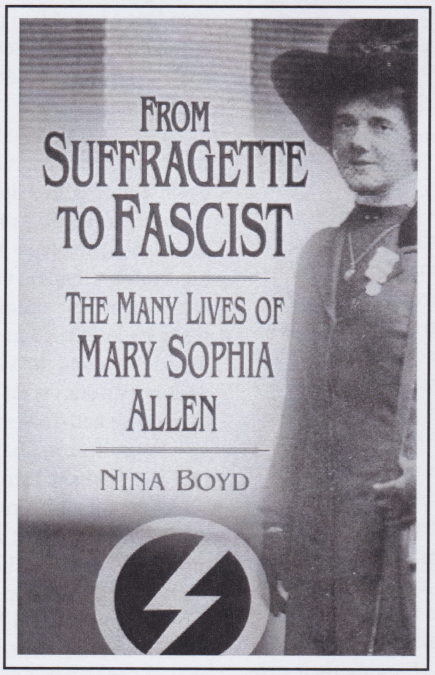
Book Review: *From Suffragette to Fascist – The Many Lives of Mary Sophia Allen* by Nina Boyd

From Suffragette to Fascist – The Many Lives of Mary Sophia Allen, by Nina Boyd, 2013, published by The History Press, ISBN 978-0-7524891-7-9 160 pages. Hardback available for £14.99 at www.thehistorypress.co.uk or from Marston Book Services Ltd, Unit 160, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon, OX14 4SD

It is a common complaint in nationalist circles – especially in Britain and America – that too few women are involved in our cause. Some nationalists also see it as a weakness or handicap that the interests of the White Race have become mixed up with various forms of religious "fundamentalism" and/or campaigns for the restoration of traditional moral standards. (Of course other nationalists see moral and religious revival as absolutely essential to our racial renaissance as well as our individual salvation.)

So it would probably surprise or even shock both nationalists and politically correct "anti-fascists" to learn that at the dawn of British fascism during the inter-war years of the 1920s and 1930s several of its pioneers were not only women, but what would now be termed militant feminists, campaigners for women's rights who were prepared to risk not merely ridicule but imprisonment for their cause.

Moreover while in one sense they were moralistic campaigners, fighting the evils of the "white slave trade", prostitution, drug abuse and alcoholism, several (though by no means all) of these feminist fascist crusaders were lesbians – in fact their homosexual relationships were central to their political identity.



Feminist historian Nina Boyd has filled an important gap in the historiography of British fascism with this study of Mary Allen, co-founder of the Women Police Service and loyal Mosleyite before, during and after World War II. Miss Allen was subjected to official scrutiny and restrictions during wartime, though partly due to age she was not among the more than 1,000 members of the British Union of Fascists interned without trial in 1940. She continued to wear a police uniform and was known by her rank of "Commandant" for most of her life.

Brought up in a prosperous Victorian middle class home, daughter of one of the senior managers of the Great Western Railway, Mary's first rebellion against conventional respectability was in 1907 when she was converted to the cause of the militant suffragettes after hearing one of their leading activists, Annie Kenney, speak at Bristol.

The suffragette movement was one of several militant challenges to the British political establishment immediately before the First World War. Though the electoral system had been steadily extended during the 19th century to include most adult males, females could only vote in local elections and had no voice in determining the government of the Empire (aside from the small matter of that Empire being ruled by a Queen – Victoria – from 1837 to 1901).

Britain was by no means alone in this: in fact aside from a brief 18th century experiment in Sweden, by the start of the 20th century only Finland, Australia, New Zealand and a couple of U.S. states allowed women to vote at anything above local level. Liberal Prime Minister H.H. Asquith had defiantly rejected the women's cause, and in response some campaigners adopted militant tactics including violent attacks on political meetings, breaking windows, arson, hunger strikes by prisoners, and most notoriously the disruption of the Epsom Derby in 1913 by Emily Davison, who was trampled to death under the King's horse.

After becoming a suffragette in 1907, Mary Allen enthusiastically joined in with campaigns of criminal damage. She was arrested three times, first when attempting to present a petition to Parliament in 1909, then for two incidents of window-breaking (a standard form of suffragette protest).

Suffragettes came from diverse political and social backgrounds. Annie Kenney – the speaker who first inspired Mary Allen to join the cause – was a former cotton mill worker from Oldham, active in the left-wing Independent Labour Party. She had begun the militant phase of suffragette activity in 1905, when alongside Christabel Pankhurst she disrupted a Liberal Party rally in Manchester addressed by Asquith's colleague Sir Edward Grey.

The Pankhurst family were the founders of the suffragette movement, having previously been pillars of Manchester's late Victorian Liberal middle class. Emmeline Pankhurst and her three daughters had little in common politically aside from their commitment to female suffrage: Emmeline became a staunchly anti-bolshevik Conservative; Adela emigrated to Australia and became first a communist then a militant anti-communist and supporter of the national socialist Australia First movement; Christabel became a leading anti-German propagandist during the First World War and with her mother began the "white feather" movement denouncing any man who was reluctant to volunteer for the trenches, before emigrating to America post-war and becoming an ardent Christian evangelist; while the youngest sister Sylvia rejected her middle-class upbringing and tried to link the suffrage cause with campaigns for workers' rights, anti-fascism and anti-imperialism.

In this context Mary Allen (despite her personal eccentricities) seems to have followed a fairly logical political path in seeking to extend concern for women's political rights into related fields. With the outbreak of the First World War, the suffragette campaign was put on hold. Mary and many other women who volunteered for some form of national service were shocked by the degrading conditions and potential for immorality and exploitation affecting young women in wartime.

For obvious reasons prostitution has always flourished in the vicinity of military camps. For more than twenty years during the Victorian era, the Contagious Diseases Acts empowered police in designated army and naval towns to arrest suspected prostitutes and detain them while they underwent compulsory medical checks for venereal disease. Those infected could be detained for up to a year to prevent them spreading their contagion among Queen Victoria's armed forces.

Until the outbreak of war in 1914 most women of Mary Allen's social standing would have been shielded from these unpleasant realities, but suffragettes and other proto-feminist campaigners were understandably worried that emergency wartime measures might lead to a revival of the old Victorian laws, which were blatantly discriminatory as there was never any suggestion of compulsory health checks on the prostitutes' male clients, military or civilian.

One way of avoiding the brutality of the Contagious Diseases Acts was for ex-suffragettes and others to police their fellow women. Margaret Damer Dawson – an aristocratic feminist, musician and family friend of the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, proposed the creation of a Women Police Service. (Nina Boyd suggests that this was not entirely altruistic: in that era for women of lesbian tendencies such as Dawson and Allen, wearing a police uniform was the only chance to don male attire, aside from cross-dressing music hall acts.)

Mary Allen herself explained another reason for the presence of so many ex-suffragettes in wartime police work, so soon after having been on the wrong side of the law themselves:

"Their efforts ...had not only shaken vast numbers of women out of their normal indifference to political questions, but had brought some of them into close, sometimes painful touch with the police, teaching them how very unpleasant it is for an alleged woman culprit to be handled by men. In the course of the long-protracted struggle they had gone through a severe novitiate."

At first Miss Dawson and a group of other mostly upper-middle-class women including Allen worked with a dissident suffragette, journalist Nina

A postwar gathering of senior Mosleyites including Commandant Mary Allen (*second left*) with (*left to right*) Jeffrey Hamm, Raven Thomson, Victor Burgess and Sir Oswald Mosley.

Boyle, to build up the Women Police Volunteers, but within six months this initiative was wrecked by disagreements over whether they should involve themselves in broader questions of moral behaviour as well as crime. Nina Boyle departed at the start of 1915 and the organisation was reconstituted as a Women Police Service. Again this mostly involved financially independent volunteers: a small official grant made some contribution towards expenses, and the WPS had one large donor: Anna Maria Trouton, wife of an Irish scientist who lost two sons on active service. For most of the war the organisation was controlled by a team of three women: Dawson, Allen and Isobel Goldingham, another ex-suffragette from an Army family.

Exigencies of war overturned traditional gender stereotypes, with increasing numbers of women being required to fill gaps in the workforce left by men on military service, or to assist in auxiliary roles such as nursing. Eventually this helped make an unanswerable case for giving women the vote postwar, but as Mary Allen found, the immediate consequences of financial and social liberation were not always positive. Earning their own money for the first time and being free from the constraints of fathers and husbands often "drove them to feverish excitements or extravagances and, coupled with their anxiety and loneliness, often to drink; so that some of them sank, during the four years of their freedom from all supervision, to a terrible and often scarcely human condition."

The effective sexual "liberation" of the war years also presented challenges, not only involving prostitution but also what might be termed enthusiastic amateurs eager to boost military morale if not morals. Allen recorded her first posting with the Women Police Service to the Lincolnshire town of Grantham (later best known as the birthplace of Britain's first female prime minister):

"A serious problem was provided by numbers of workless or unstable girls who hung about the outskirts of the camp. They were in no sense of the word criminals, often they were simply carried away in a hysteria of patriotism, and wished to give something – anything, even themselves – to the men who were so shortly going out to fight for England, and who perhaps in many cases might never taste happiness again."

Margaret Damer Dawson and Mary Allen lived together from 1914 until the former's death in 1920, and Nina Allen has no hesitation in describing them as lesbian lovers. (Unlike male homosexual acts, lesbianism was not and never had been a criminal offence.) Their personal unorthodoxy did not prevent official recognition of the WPS leaders' contribution to the war effort. Having trained more than a thousand women, Dawson and Allen were jointly awarded the OBE, invested by King George V at Buckingham Palace in February 1918.

They had hoped to continue their work postwar, but Metropolitan Police chiefs were determined that if women were to be involved in policing it would be within a male-controlled structure – and certainly not run by the likes of Dawson and Allen. Met Commissioner Sir Nevil Macready later wrote that he was concerned not only to exclude former suffragette militants, but also "the main point was to eliminate any women of extreme views – the vinegary spinster or blighted middle-aged fanatic." Dawson's bitter disappointment at the effective termination of her wartime role perhaps contributed to her sudden death in 1920 aged 47. Allen sought to continue their work but in 1921 the WPS was taken to court by the Metropolitan Police, who demanded that they change their uniform and practices so as to make it clear that they had no connection with or authority from the Met. Allen was forced to amend the uniform and changed the name to Women's Auxiliary Service.

The 1926 General Strike alarmed many women from Mary Allen's social class, raising fears of Bolshevism that had only slight justification. It also restored an opportunity for the WPS/WAS to don their uniforms and busy themselves with keeping vital services running. Another middle-class, mannish woman was also involved in strike-breaking during this period: Miss Rotha Lintorn-Orman created the British Fascisti, backed by numerous Conservatives and senior military figures. Ms Boyd does not suggest any connection at any time between Lintorn-Orman and Commandant Mary Allen (except that during the Irish crisis of the early 1920s, Allen and some of her Women Police assisted British military intelligence forces in Dublin headed by Col. Ormande Winter, who later joined the British Fascisti).

For several years after the General Strike, Mary Allen and her friends were mostly concerned with the international dimensions of their work against the "white slave" trade, sending officers to Egypt to assist British authorities fighting prostitution and narcotics trafficking. Given that she had also visited New York and witnessed the scale of police corruption during Prohibition, it is very likely that Allen became interested in anti-Jewish analyses of international organised crime: it would have been very strange if she had not encountered this aspect, and eventually she did write a series of articles about the vice trade for the BUF newspaper *Action*, but Ms Boyd does not discuss what if any factual basis there was for anti-vice campaigns to become anti-Jewish.

Some articles in the *Policewoman's Review* (a journal which Allen edited and published from 1927 to 1937) soon began to take an interest in the achievements of Adolf Hitler's national socialists in improving Germany's moral standards, but these seem at first to have been fairly typical of the attitudes of early 1930s conservatives, rather than showing any ideological slant towards fascism or national socialism.

In January 1934 Mary Allen travelled to Berlin for a meeting with the Führer. Having visited the crime-infested Weimar Republic several times, she was clearly supportive of the changes that had already been wrought and favourably impressed by the new leader:

"For two and a half hours I sat absolutely entranced beside the Chancellor's charming sister, listening to the great Dictator ... this man's hypnotic gestures, his passionate, forceful voice and his visionary eyes held me spellbound."

At the end of 1933 Allen announced plans to create a "Women's Reserve" but at first this appeared to be a non-political form of national service. Home Office files quoted by Ms Boyd do not make clear precisely at what

Mary Allen (*right*) with Margaret Damer Dawson, her close friend and co-founder of the Women Police Service. Dawson died in 1920 before any British fascist organisations were formed. Like Allen and other feminists turned Mosleyites such as Norah Elam, Dawson was a leading campaigner for animal rights and against vivisection.

point officials became concerned about Allen's ties to fascism, though a 1936 memo states: "Miss Allen is said ... to be a secret adherent of Sir Oswald Mosley's BUF and to be in a position to obtain useful information for the Union through her contacts". We will probably not know the extent of these early connections unless and until the MI5 personal file on Mary Allen is released.

During the Spanish Civil War, Mary Allen was a prominent supporter of Franco's cause, but so were many British conservatives (as discussed by Adrian Davies in *H&D* 60). The Home Office files contain various complaints from left-wingers and items of hearsay and gossip suggesting that Allen might be a potential traitor or Fifth Columnist, but official concerns seem to have been rather vague, including worries that she might reactivate some of her WPS/WAS members as a network of experienced police operatives who might assist a German invasion. A fictional character based on Allen appears in a 1945 dystopian novel by C.S. Lewis, *That Hideous Strength*: Major Hardcastle – known as 'The Fairy' – is a former suffragette who heads a sadistic police force in the interest of a fascistic 'National Institute of Coordinated Experiments'.

During the weeks following the arrest and internment of leading BUF officers in May 1940, including Sir Oswald and Lady Mosley, British civil servants discussed whether to intern Mary Allen, fearing that she might aid a future German invasion. At the end of June 1940 a Special Branch report (partly based on investigations four years earlier) concluded that she had been "an active adherent of the British Union of Fascists for some years, although she did not take any open part until about the end of 1939. Prior to that time, her connection with the movement was kept a closely guarded secret, because it was considered that she was in a position to gain valuable information for the BUF."

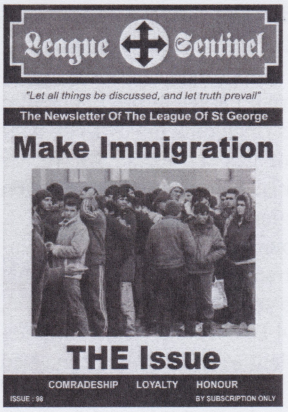
This report claimed that Allen had contacts with leading fascists inside and outside the BUF, including: Lady Domvile, wife of the retired naval intelligence chief Admiral Sir Barry Domvile who headed the pro-German organisation The Link; Capt. A.M. Ramsay MP, who had founded the anti-Jewish Right Club in 1939 and was interned after attempting to reveal Churchill's secret correspondence with President Roosevelt; former colonial civil servant Aubrey Lees, who had been dismissed from his post as deputy governor of the Jaffa district under the then British Mandate of Palestine, due to his anti-Jewish views; and Margaret Bothamley, a former member of The Link and the Right Club who had stayed on in Germany after a trip to the 1939 Salzburg Festival and made propaganda broadcasts on German radio.

Officials were probably most worried by Mary Allen's reported connections with two interned fascists who were both former Conservatives with military links. Nora Elam (herself a former suffragette) and Muriel Whinfield were known to have been key contacts between the BUF and European governments, passing both funds and information between Berlin, Rome and London. Eventually it was decided not to intern Allen but an order was made in July 1940 restricting her movements. She was forbidden from travelling more than five miles from her home in St. Just, Cornwall, without the written permission of the Chief Constable, and required to report weekly to local police. She was not allowed to own or use any form of private motor vehicle, bicycle, telephone or radio (either to transmit or receive wireless messages).

As with many Mosleyites, Mary Allen did not resume high profile public political activity after the war, though she remained a loyal supporter of Mosley's postwar political efforts and attended various meetings and reunions of former BUF officials. She converted to Roman Catholicism in 1953 and after her death aged 86 in December 1964 was given a Catholic funeral at St Gertrude's Church, Croydon. By then Mosley had virtually given up politics, and even the Vatican was in the process of abandoning its traditional mission. Commandant Mary Allen remained true to the vision of a Women Police Force declaimed in her 1936 autobiography, *Lady in Blue*: "From the Orkneys to Land's End our members come, representing every rank and profession, a mighty and increasing sisterhood standing patiently and steadfastly together, seeking no gain, asking no recognition, content to wait for that time in the dim future when the safety of nations and the sanity of the world may depend on those of its women who have waited with lamps trimmed and clearly burning in the gathering darkness of the war-clouds."

H&D readers interested in the female contribution to British fascism should obtain this new biography, alongside Julie Gottlieb's *Feminine Fascism* and Martin Durham's *Women and Fascism*.

Reviewed by Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



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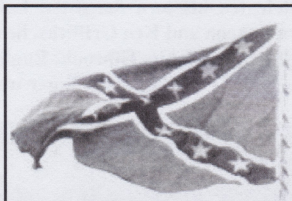

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Worst nationalist election results for 25 years

BNP candidates were heavily defeated across England in the 2014 local council elections, in parallel to the humiliation of party leader Nick Griffin and his colleagues at the European parliamentary elections. Just one BNP councillor survived: Brian Parker in the Lancashire borough of **Pendle** confounded all predictions (including my own) by winning an ultra-tight contest with a majority of just six votes. Mr Parker becomes the first nationalist councillor in British history to win re-election for a third term, though his vote fell by a fraction from 30.5% to 29.8%.

The BNP had concentrated their full resources in this one small council ward, hoping that victory here would distract attention from inevitable collapse elsewhere. The bad news started as soon as nominations closed, when it became clear that there were only 114 BNP council candidates nationwide, compared to 739 when the equivalent seats were last contested in 2010. As has become a common sight at each point in the arc of BNP decline, some former strongholds have collapsed completely, and the party has only been saved from total embarrassment by the continued (though no doubt temporary) loyalty of a handful of branches.

Bear in mind that at the time even the 2010 council results were seen as very poor for the BNP, and were partly explained by the general election being held on the same day, which boosted the mainstream parties' turnout.

In the party's former flagship borough **Barking & Dagenham**, where they won twelve council seats in 2006 only to lose them all in 2010, only four BNP candidates stood this year. The best result was Bob Taylor's 13.9% in Goresbrook, which elected two BNP councillors in 2006, but even this was only half the 27.2% polled in the same ward four years ago.

Similarly there were only two BNP candidates this year in **Burnley**: the weakest showing since the branch's emergence in 2000. In Rosegrove with Lowerhouse ward Chris Vanns secured 21.9% thanks to having neither UKIP nor Conservative opponents; but in Gannow (a ward which has three times elected BNP councillors) John Rowe managed only 9.8% (down from 20.4%) despite again having no UKIP rival.

Amber Valley (in Derbyshire) once had one of the strongest BNP branches, electing two councillors, but this year was reduced to a couple of candidates. Alan Edwards in Codnor & Waingroves polled just 2.8% (down from 14.6%), and Ken Cooper in Ripley ward 3.1% (down from 9.7%).

One of the few remaining loyal Griffinite party officials is Alwyn Deacon in the West Midlands borough of **Nuneaton & Bedworth**: this year he contested Barpool ward, which the BNP won in 2008, but now took only 4.5% (down from 11.6% in 2010). Mr Deacon's wife Yvonne fared slightly better in Bede ward, where she had no UKIP opposition, but even here the BNP vote fell from 14.3% to 12.5%. In Arbury, Phillip Kimberley took 2.8% (down from 9.4%).

This was the typical pattern: almost everywhere BNP votes collapsed in the face of UKIP opponents, while suffering more modest declines elsewhere. Bucking the trend were three North West BNP candidates who actually improved their vote (of course in UKIP's absence). Gareth Black increased the BNP vote from 8.3% to 14.2% in Miles Platting & Newton Heath, **Manchester** – a ward which was always the strongest nationalist area of the city. (Martin Goucher, later Manchester NF organiser, won 20.1% in the old Miles Platting ward in 1973, when standing for the British Campaign to Stop Immigration.) An even better BNP result was in Cadishead ward, **Salford**, where Brenda Leather doubled the party's vote from 8.0% to 16.2%. Similarly Wayne Tomlinson in another Salford ward, Winton, improved the BNP vote from 7.0% to 12.3%.

Elsewhere in these cities where there was UKIP opposition, sometimes for the first time, BNP votes collapsed. Stephen Carden lost two-thirds of his vote in Moston ward, **Manchester**, sliding from 12.5% to 4.2%. Eddy O'Sullivan (who earlier this year was BNP candidate in the Wythenshawe parliamentary by-election) polled just 4.4% in Pendlebury, **Salford** (down from 11.1%); Kay Pollitt in Langworthy 3.5% (down from 11.7%); and Gary Tumulty in Irwell Riverside 3.4% (down from 10.3%).

In other metropolitan areas the BNP crumbled into insignificance. **Birmingham** once had a full BNP slate, but there were only three candidates this year. In Erdington their vote fell from 5.4% to 1.2%; in Kingstanding from 10.9% to 2.1%; and in Shard End from 13.5% to 2.9%. The party has disappeared in some other former West Midlands strongholds. In **Sandwell** there were no BNP candidates at all, and just one in **Dudley**, where Ken Griffiths polled 3.9% in Coseley East (down from 13.8% in 2010). Mr Griffiths finished ahead of UKIP four years ago: this year UKIP won the seat.

Electoral winners and losers this year included (*above left to right*): Brian Parker, re-elected for a third term as BNP councillor for Marsden ward, Pendle; Paul Cromie, also re-elected for a third term, but now as Independent councillor for Queensbury ward, Bradford; Malcolm Pritchard, UKIP winner in Milnshaw ward, Hyndburn, where he defeated his own daughter, Labour's local deputy leader; (*below left to right*) Alwyn Deacon and Ken Griffiths, heavily defeated in once strong BNP wards in the West Midlands; Robin Tilbrook, English Democrats leader, polled only 2.5% in Chipping Ongar ward, Epping Forest.

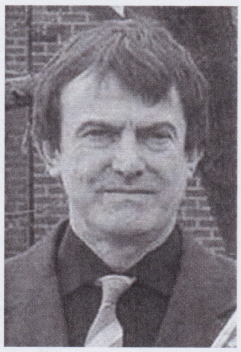
Coventry was one of the few BNP branches with a substantial slate of candidates this year, but most of their thirteen hopefuls polled under 3%. The strongest results were all in wards with no UKIP candidate: Arnold Clements in Radford ward with 11.2% (up from 6.0%); Darren Thomas in Westwood, 8.8% (up from 6.7%); and Christine Wilkins in Holbrook, 8.2% (up from 6.7%). Another serious BNP slate was in **Worcester**, but here seven of the eight polled under 3% – two under 1%. Only Carl Mason in the traditional nationalist target Nunnery ward, with no UKIP opponent, scored a respectable 13.0% (up from 9.2%).

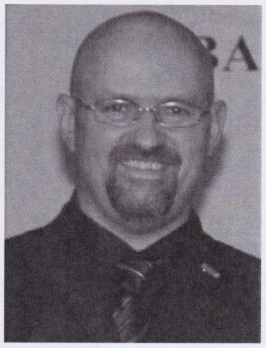
The two remaining BNP candidates in **Wolverhampton** were crushed: Simon Patten's vote in Bushbury North fell from 11.0% to 3.8%; while David Bradnock in Spring Vale was bottom of the poll with 2.0% (down from 8.8% in 2011; no candidate in 2010). The sole BNP candidate in **Walsall** was Bob Ball with 4.8% in Birchills-Leamore (down from 10.5% in 2012; no candidate in 2010).

Many East Midlands councils had no elections this year, but in **Derby** there were two BNP candidates. Paul Hilliard polled 4.0% in Chaddesden (down from 11.5%); and Carol Tucker 3.1% in Derwent (down from 12.4%).

Partly due to the rising tide of immigration, the BNP has faded in many London boroughs and has suffered serious internal divisions in some former strongholds. One exception is **Bexley**, where the party had 21 candidates across 19 wards. In five of these the BNP polled over 10%: the best result was in Crayford, where Stephen James polled 15.9% contesting the ward for the first time and with no UKIP opponent.

Enfield – home borough of London BNP regional organiser Steve Squire – fielded six candidates, four of whom polled over 6%. The best result was Gary O'Connor's 6.7% in Enfield Highway (up from 6.2%).





Former prominent BNP candidates and officials contesting these elections under different colours included (*above left to right*): Ken Booth, Brit Dem, Benwell & Scotswood ward, Newcastle; Richard Edmonds, Independent, Worcester Park ward, Sutton; Ian Sutton, English Democrat, Darton West ward, Barnsley; Julian Leppert, Brit Dem, Hainault ward, Redbridge; Bernadette Jaggers, National Front, Victoria ward, Southend.

In West London, three boroughs had BNP candidates. David Furness took 8.2% in Northolt West End ward, **Ealing** (down from 9.3%), while next door in Northolt Mandeville, David Smith polled 5.0% (down from 5.1%). In **Hillingdon**, Vincent Evans in Yiewsley ward polled 7.6% (down from 11.0%), and Gavin Cardy 5.9% in South Ruislip (similar to the 5.7% polled here by the NF in 2010 when there was no BNP candidate). Meanwhile in St James ward, **Kingston**, David James was the first ever BNP candidate and polled 3.0%.

South of the Thames two traditionally strong BNP branches ran much diminished slates this year. Five BNP candidates contested three wards in **Croydon**: the best result was 8.1% in Fieldway (down from 14.4%), while in New Addington – best known as the home of young mother Emma West who was convicted for "racist abuse" – the BNP vote fell from 15.8% to 5.7%. In another racial battleground, **Greenwich** BNP contested five wards, with Paul Ramsey polling 8.6% in Eltham West (down from 12.2%) and Cliff Adams 8.1% in Coldharbour & New Eltham (down from 10.9%).

As usual some of the strongest nationalist hopes were in the Outer East and South East London "white flight" boroughs. Bexley and Barking & Dagenham have already been mentioned. **Bromley** BNP fought three wards: in the two comparable cases Deborah Kane's vote in Cray Valley East fell from 9.7% to 5.8%, and Roger Tonks in Cray Valley West from 8.7% to 2.7%. Gooshays ward, **Havering**, was won by the BNP in a 2008 by-election but lost in 2010: this year BNP candidate Ray Underwood polled 6.0% (down from 22.0%). This ward forms half of the vast Harold Hill council estate, built immediately after the Second World War to house former residents of the bomb-damaged and overcrowded East End. The other half of the estate is Heaton ward, where one of the youngest BNP candidates Kevin Layzell polled 13.7% (down from 16.9% but helped by UKIP failing to put up a full slate).

In most of northern England, including several boroughs where the BNP had achieved great breakthroughs in 2001-2004, the party has long since collapsed. Thus there were no BNP candidates at all this year in Oldham, Blackburn with Darwen, Rochdale, Calderdale, Kirklees, Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield, Wakefield, Barnsley, Rotherham, Newcastle, Sunderland or Gateshead. In **Bolton** the one remaining loyal Griffinite, Dorothee Sayers, polled 3.4% in Tonge ward (down from 10.1%), while in neighbouring **Wigan** another perennial BNP candidate, Dennis Shambley polled 4.9% (down from 12.2%) in Abram ward, which he has now been contesting almost every year since 2002 – this was easily his worst result.

Tameside BNP – once among the party's strongest branches – fielded just two candidates this year. Bill Kitchen polled 10.3% in the absence of UKIP in Ashton St Peter's, the first BNP campaign in the borough's most Asian ward. Ian Connor was comprehensively beaten by UKIP in Droylsden West where he polled 3.5% (down from 14.4%). In next door **Stockport** a few more BNP activists survive and the branch put up seven candidates. Two had the good fortune not to face UKIP: Paul Bennett polled 13.3% in Reddish North (up from 9.0%) and Ged Williams 8.3% in Reddish South (up from 5.2%). Elsewhere Stockport BNP candidates were predictably crushed by UKIP (even though Nigel Farage's party didn't win any seats here). The regular BNP candidate in Manor ward, Duncan Warner polled just 1.9% (down from 7.3%). Three BNP candidates stood in **St Helens**: Peter Clayton polled 3.5% in Town Centre (down from 8.5%) and Paul Telford 2.1% in Thatto Heath (down from 6.8%); Alan Brindle was a first time BNP candidate in Billinge & Seneley Green, polling 2.1%.

Two BNP candidates stood in Northern Ireland, where new councils were being elected after a reorganisation of the local government structure. Both stood in Larne: the Coast Road ward of **Mid & East Antrim**, where they polled 2.2% of first preferences (these Ulster elections used the STV voting system, unlike English local elections which are first past the post).

The sole BNP candidate in South West England was Chris Stone in Priory ward, **Exeter**, who polled 1.4% (down from 2.7%). The Eastern half of England was almost a BNP-free vacuum, largely filled by UKIP. Not a single BNP candidate stood anywhere in the Yorkshire & Humber region; nor in the North East; nor in Eastern or South East England (outside London). By contrast in the North West region in particular, even where the BNP collapsed, UKIP mostly failed to make gains, winning not a single seat in Burnley or Blackburn, for example. The biggest UKIP success in a former BNP stronghold was (predictably) in **Rotherham**, where Farage's party gained nine seats as well as holding one that they had previously gained in a by-election. Oddly enough however UKIP were narrowly defeated by Labour in the two wards that were once held by the BNP.

Similarly in **Bradford** UKIP failed to win any of the old BNP wards except for Keighley West, briefly held by the BNP's Angie Clarke from 2004 until she quit the party in 2006. In Queensbury ward ex-BNP millionaire Paul Cromie, elected as a BNP councillor in 2006 and 2010 before becoming yet another prominent figure to resign from Griffin's party, successfully defended his seat as an independent against a strong UKIP challenge.

In the North West UKIP gains tended to be in the very areas where the BNP had previously failed to make a real impact: for example there were two UKIP gains in **Hyndburn**, but none in the old BNP strongholds next door. In Greater Manchester UKIP gained two wards in **Bolton** (Hulton and Little Lever & Darcy Lever) where the BNP has never had a presence. The two UKIP gains in **Oldham** were wards which the BNP never contested at its local peak in 2002 – though in one, Failsworth West, the BNP managed a couple of decent votes in 2003 and 2004.

The most notable UKIP success in an old BNP area was in the West Midlands, where the party gained Princes End, **Sandwell**, a ward that was won by the BNP in 2003, 2004 and 2006 but where the BNP has of course disappeared across the borough.

By far the strongest UKIP results were in East Anglia, where (with the brief exception of Boston) the BNP presence has always been negligible, and the "white flight" Essex boroughs just outside London. For example UKIP gained ten seats in **Basildon**; five in **Thurrock**; and ten in **Great Yarmouth**.

The emergence of post-Griffin nationalist parties has so far been hindered by the lingering presence of the BNP, which even though manifestly incapable of winning elections outside two remaining tiny pockets of support, is still able to block the progress of alternatives. This year the strongest of these alternatives, though still very small, was the British Democratic Party. The three Brit Dem candidates in **Newcastle-on-Tyne** fought the only nationalist local election campaigns in North East England this year. Kenny Baldwin polled 18.5% in Elswick ward, Newcastle, comfortably surpassing the 11.6% achieved by the BNP in the same ward four years ago. Local organiser Ken Booth, a key figure in the formation of the Brit Dems, polled 4.9% in Benwell & Scotswood, while Russ Rick-

erby took 4.3% in Fenham. (Messrs Booth and Rickerby each had UKIP opponents.)

In Hainault ward, **Redbridge**, former BNP councillor Julian Leppert (who in 2004 was BNP candidate for Mayor of London) was the first ever BDP candidate in a London election: he polled 8.0%. Kevin Meeson took 6.9% in Middleton Park, **Leeds**, while two BDP candidates stood in **Bradford** wards: former BNP councillor Dr Jim Lewthwaite polled 4.5% in Royds; Liam Kernaghan took 4.2% in Tong.

As regular readers will know, the National Front has been embroiled in a factional dispute, and as a consequence this year one faction was unable to use the party name in election campaigns. Most of this faction therefore opted out of the 2014 elections, but three London-based activists chose to stand as independents on a racial nationalist platform. Former BNP national organiser Richard Edmonds polled 4.4% in Worcester Park ward, **Sutton**; Tess Culnane 2.7% in Downham ward, **Lewisham**; and Tony Martin 1.9% in Croham ward, **Croydon**.

The other NF faction headed by party chairman Ian Edward fielded six candidates. Mr Edward himself fared best with 7.1% in Harefield ward, **Hillingdon**, while Mick Griffin polled 4.5% in Tilbury Riverside & Thurrock Park, **Thurrock** – an area which this year saw great advances by UKIP. The remaining NF candidates were all in Essex. Thomas Davis took 2.3% in Grays Thurrock ward, Thurrock; Thomas Beaney 3.3% in Lee Chapel North, **Basildon**; Anthony Harms 0.8% in Laindon Park, Basildon; and Bernadette Jaggers 0.9% in Victoria ward, **Southend**.

A few of the BNP's best activists defected to the English Democrats in 2011, but so far have failed to make much of an impact: the EDs have been overshadowed by UKIP in the battle for the "civic nationalist" vote, while more radical activists leaving the BNP have generally chosen the BDP or the NF. At this year's local elections a much diminished slate of ED candidates had little success. Party leader Robin Tilbrook was hammered by UKIP in Chipping Ongar ward, **Epping Forest**, polling just 2.5%. Where there were no UKIP candidates, the EDs of course profited: Nick Capp in Stanground Central, **Peterborough**, polled 25.7%, and Steve Morris 16.4% in Besses ward, **Bury**.

Once again the strongest ED campaigns were fought by the excellent **Barnsley** branch headed by Ian Sutton. (In effect this is mostly the old Barnsley BNP branch which defected *en bloc*.) In all but one ward, Mr Sutton and his UKIP opposite number managed to avoid fighting each other: I don't know whether this was a commendable electoral pact or a remarkable coincidence! Mr Sutton himself polled 26.9% in Darton West ward, David Burnett 27.4% in Darfield, and Colin Porter 20.3% in Central.

Former NF activist Phil Andrews has long since abandoned racial nationalism, but succeeded in winning election to **Hounslow** council as a member of the Isleworth Community Group in 2006. Cllr Andrews lost his seat in 2010: he polled 18.7% in Isleworth this year, again heavily defeated by Labour. Another ex-NF activist to have rejected "racism" is Graham Williamson, who served on the NF Directorate with Phil Andrews (and Nick Griffin) during the 1980s and joined Patrick Harrington's "Third Way" faction in breaking away from the Front at the end of the decade. Third Way was eventually transformed into the National Liberal Party, and although Harrington quit to rejoin Griffin in the BNP, Williamson kept up the NLP brand, recruiting a small multiethnic membership. This year the NLP contested a single council ward, Saint Andrews, **Havering**, polling 0.9%.

In addition to Cllr Paul Cromie in Bradford two other ex-BNP candidates stood as independents this year. Neil Craig polled 3.6% in Wyke ward, **Bradford**, while retired police officer Michael Barnbrook headed a slate of independents taking 20.2% in Blackfen & Lamorbey, **Bexley**.

In Ewood ward, **Blackburn with Darwen**, former BNP North West regional press officer Simon Bennett (co-architect of the remarkable breakthrough by Burnley BNP in 2002) stood this year as a Conservative candidate, polling 33.1%. Elsewhere in the borough Mr Bennett's former BNP colleague Trevor Maxfield remains a Labour councillor for Earcroft ward, and is currently chairman of Darwen Town Council.

Electorally, British nationalism has returned to the 1980s: demoralised and divided, though operating in a political climate that still contains great potential for our cause. Realisation of that potential now depends not merely on the decline of UKIP (which is very likely), but on determined leadership prepared for the task of rebuilding a post-Griffin movement.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

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The European Fightback? Landslide defeat for BNP but nationalist victories across continent

When two BNP Members of the European Parliament were elected five years ago, many racial nationalists sincerely believed this was a political earthquake which would fatally undermine the political establishment and lead to further inevitable progress for our cause. The devastating consequences of blind loyalty to Nick Griffin have now been brought home, after this year's European election resulted in arguably the worst setback ever suffered by a British nationalist party, and one of the biggest defeats this year for any party in the whole of Europe.

By May 2014 very few expected a BNP victory, but the sheer magnitude of the disaster was shocking: all the more so because of the broader European context, where most nationalists of various stripes enjoyed considerable success. The nationwide BNP vote collapsed from 6.3% to 1.1%.

In every single region of the UK this year the BNP lost their European deposit by slipping below 2.5%, where five years ago they had saved every deposit. In the majority of English regions the BNP vote was lower than in 1999: a result which was portrayed at that time by Nick Griffin as an electoral failure necessitating a change of leadership. Griffin's own vote in NW England fell from 8.0% to 1.9%; in the Yorkshire & Humber region where Andrew Brons was elected five years ago with 9.8%, this year's BNP slate managed only 1.6%.

The new nationalist group in the European Parliament is led by (*left to right*): Matteo Salvini of Italy's Northern League (*Lega Nord*); Harald Vilimsky of the Austrian Freedom Party; Marine Le Pen of the French National Front; Geert Wilders of the Dutch Freedom Party; and Gerolf Annemans of Belgium's Flemish Interest (*Vlaams Belang*).

While in 2009 the BNP took a creditable 8.6% in the West Midlands, their vote this year in this former nationalist stronghold was 1.5%. Among the worst BNP regions this year was London, where the party slate attracted just 0.9% (down from 4.9%). In Scotland the BNP vote fell from 2.5% to 0.8%: Griffin's slate was defeated by his former business partner turned bitter rival Jim Dowson, whose new Britain First polled 1.0%.

Nationwide the BNP was only narrowly ahead of the English Democrats, who of course didn't even contest Wales or Scotland. In three regions across southern England the EDs (whose own national vote slipped from 1.8% to 0.8%) actually defeated the BNP, and in every single region the BNP was beaten by the newly created "An Independence from Europe", a tiny UKIP splinter group. UKIP itself was of course the big story of the elections here, advancing from 16.5% to 27.5% and electing 24 MEPs (up from thirteen): they are the first party since 1910 to break the Labour-Conservative duopoly at a nationwide election.

By far the biggest continental headline of this year's Euro-election was the stunning victory of Marine Le Pen's National Front (FN), which became the largest single party in **France** with 25.0% (up from 6.3%, more than doubling the party's previous best result at a European election). The FN now has 24 MEPs, including both Marine Le Pen and her 85-year-old father Jean-Marie, who founded the party in 1972.

Among the many remarkable aspects of Le Pen's electoral triumph is that she has extinguished more "moderate" eurosceptic rivals. Aristocratic businessman Philippe de Villiers outpolled the FN in 1994 and 1999, and had become the country's most prominent anti-Islamist: the 65-year-old de Villiers retired from the European Parliament this year, and some of his former colleagues joined the FN. More liberal French eurosceptics in the UKIP-style party "Arise the Republic" polled only 3.8% and failed to win a seat.

Following Le Pen's victory she hoped to create the European Parliament's first nationalist group. Such groups attract extra funding and enhanced influence in the Parliament: at present the 766 MEPs are divided among seven different groups, plus "non-attached" members who are either independents or who (like Le Pen and fellow nationalists such as the former BNP MEPs) cannot find sufficient ideological soulmates to qualify as a group.

This is because to qualify a group must pass two thresholds: containing 25 MEPs from seven different member states. As noted in the previous issue of *H&D*, the European Right contains at least three divergent strands. Traditional nationalists in Hungary and Greece are now seen as too hardline (especially on the "Jewish question") to be acceptable within the type of alliance sought by Marine Le Pen. Even so she has struggled to retain the allegiance of several eurosceptic and anti-Islamist parties, who were nervous of even the most moderate expressions of racial nationalism. Some of these parties have chosen instead to ally with Nigel Farage's UKIP. In their turn Farage's forces have suffered defections to an even more moderately eurosceptic (and thoroughly multiracialist) group dominated by Britain's Conservative Party. This latter group could yet disintegrate if the British Prime Minister manages to reach an accommodation with the continent's conservative mainstream, whose attachment to the European federalist project has in latter years repelled the British Tory palate and necessitated David Cameron's cobbling together of a "European Conservative and Reformist" group.

Le Pen's most reliable allies are in **Austria**, where the Freedom Party (FPÖ) is similar to the FN in being essentially a racial nationalist party with a moderate face. The FPÖ has tried to move away from its ideological roots by building a cosier relationship with Israel, stressing the supposed common interests of Zionists and European nationalists in countering the supposed threat of political Islam. (The present author rejects this notion, but that is an argument for another article.)

This year the FPÖ polled 19.7% (up from 12.7%) and doubled their representation from two to four MEPs. The rival nationalist BZÖ – created by the FPÖ's former leader Jörg Haider but very much in decline ever since Haider's death – collapsed from 4.6% to 0.5%. The BZÖ's last MEP – former deputy leader Ewald Stadler – had already been expelled from the party in October 2013. His new party "Reform Conservatives" polled 1.2% and failed to gain a seat this year.

A paradoxical nationalist success was in **Germany**, but this was entirely due to a court-enforced change in the German electoral system rather than political progress. The hardline nationalist NPD – which the German state has several times tried to ban as "neo-nazi" and which didn't contest the 2009 elections – polled just 1.0%, one of the lowest nationalist votes in Europe. Yet this was sufficient to elect former NPD leader Udo Voigt as an MEP, since the German Constitutional Court had ordered the abolition of the former 5% threshold, and even rejected a proposed compromise of a 3% threshold.

The paranoid wing of nationalism which persists in blaming electoral failure on a system conspiracy rather than our own weakness should take note: in Germany the system gift-wrapped and hand-delivered electoral success to one of the continent's most radical nationalist parties. (Of course another arm of the German state will continue persecuting nationalists...)

Meanwhile another German nationalist party – the "Republicans", who in 1989 won six MEPs including the late party leader and Waffen-

European election winners this year include (*above left to right*): heart surgeon Dr Basil Chalvatzoulis, one of three new MEPs for the Greek national socialist party Golden Dawn; Nigel Farage, whose UKIP became the first party in more than a century to break the Conservative-Labour duopoly in British politics; former NPD leader Udo Voigt (seen *above left* with Dr David Duke) elected as the first ever NPD MEP after a change to the German voting system; and Krisztina Morvai, re-elected to a second term in the European Parliament for the radical Hungarian nationalist party Jobbik.

SS veteran Franz Schönhuber, continued their long term decline, falling from 1.3% to 0.4%. Yet another German nationalist party, the DVU, disappeared completely this year having polled 0.4% in 2009.

A new eurosceptic party – "Alternative for Germany" – polled 7.0% and elected seven MEPs. They are seeking an alliance with Britain's Conservatives rather than UKIP, and of course utterly reject any alliance with Le Pen's group. By contrast Le Pen herself would reject the NPD as too hardline. Similarly Jobbik, the successful nationalist party in **Hungary**, will not be allowed to participate in the FN's efforts to forge a European nationalist alliance. Jobbik were runners-up in Hungary this year, polling 14.7% (down a fraction from 14.8% in 2009 but overtaking the mainstream socialist opposition and retaining three MEPs). As in some other European countries the main advances in Hungary were made by new or growing left-wing and green opposition parties.

Even more radical than Jobbik or the NPD is the national socialist Golden Dawn, now the third largest party in **Greece** despite the arrest of several leading members, the murder of two activists and continuing efforts to ban the party. Golden Dawn polled 9.4% (up from 0.5% in 2009) and gained three MEPs for the first time. The more moderate Greek nationalist party LAOS ("Popular Orthodox Rally") slipped from 7.2% to 2.7% and lost its two MEPs. The largest electoral force in Greece is now the Marxist party Syriza, who polled 26.6% (up from 4.7%) and rose from one MEP to six.

Two of the most Islam-obsessed nationalist parties suffered reverses at this year's elections. Particularly serious losses hit the Flemish nationalist Vlaams Belang (Flemish Interest) whose vote halved, losing one of their two MEPs. The VB vote has been declining since their peak in 2004, and this year they polled only 4.1% of **Belgium**'s nationwide vote, down from 9.9% in 2009. (Belgium's voters are divided into Francophone and Flemish sections, so the VB vote this year was 6.8% of the Dutch-speaking vote, down from 15.9%.). The only VB member in the new Parliament is party leader Gerolf Annemans; Rita De Bont was defeated, having been an MEP since 2007.

Unusually among Europe's nationalist parties, most of which are explicitly devoted to the integrity of their respective nation states, the VB is partly a separatist movement devoted to breaking up the artificial state of Belgium. Beyond this a large part of their ideology and electoral appeal has always involved anti-immigration policy, and a changing pattern of broader European nationalist themes. Originally these included some degree of sympathy with national socialist and anti-Jewish ideological traditions: the original name of the VB was Vlaams Blok, until it was forced to reorganise after Belgian courts banned the party for "racism" in 2004. The party's vice-president was Flemish academic Roeland Raes, who had a major influence on VB ideology and was convicted of "Holocaust denial" after a long running criminal case which started in 2001. The political roots of the VB were in the Flemish National League, led by the national socialist Staf De Clercq, a close wartime ally of the Third Reich.

Latterly the VB has tried to shed this ideological baggage, becoming ever more pro-Zionist and obsessively anti-Islamist. Nevertheless support has haemorrhaged, with the main beneficiaries being the liberal Flemish nationalist party New Flemish Alliance (N-VA): their support rose to 26.7% of the Dutch-speaking vote, electing four MEPs (up from one in 2009). Former VB chairman Frank Vanhecke, who quit the party in 2011 and had been allied to UKIP in the European Parliament for the last couple of years, has retired from politics after finding that his VB past made him unacceptable to the N-VA, for whom even UKIP is too right-wing: they will ally with the EU's Liberal group. (This is a problem that will affect increasing numbers of European nationalists in a shifting factional and partisan kaleidoscope, where leading figures can find themselves too radical for one group, but too liberal for another.)

In the **Netherlands** a more straightforwardly pro-Zionist and anti-Islamic party, without any of the VB's historical and cultural baggage, also suffered electoral setbacks: support for the Dutch Freedom Party, led by Geert Wilders, fell from 17.0% to 13.3%. Again the big winners were a liberal party – but unlike the VB, Wilders' party did not lose seats as a consequence of losing votes: they retain four MEPs.

The VB and the Freedom Party aimed to ally with Marine Le Pen's FN and the Austrian Freedom Party as the core of a new nationalist/anti-Islamic group in the European Parliament.

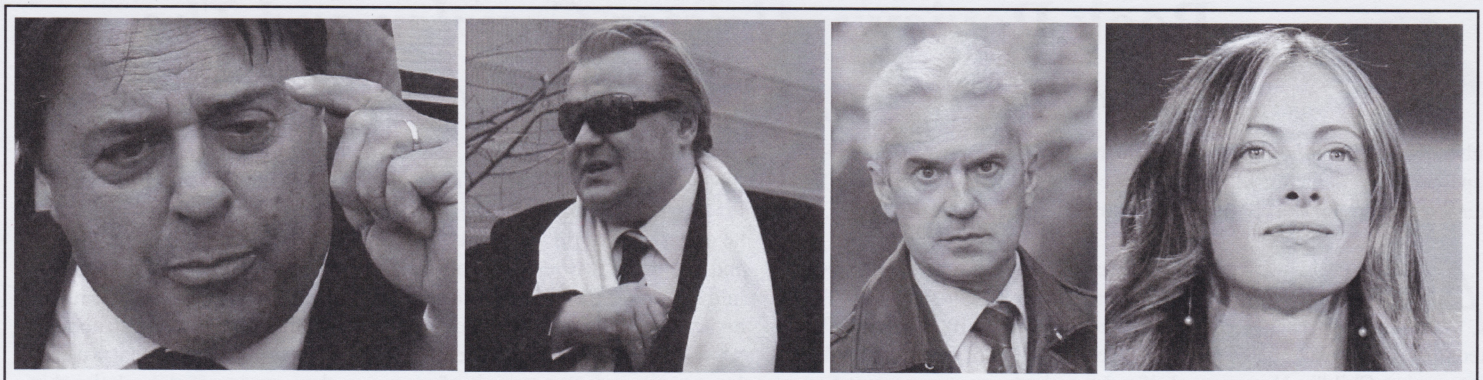
In **Sweden** the anti-immigration Sweden Democrats continued their rapid electoral advance in a country once notoriously dominated by the Left. The SD vote increased from 3.3% to 9.7%, gaining two MEPs for the first time. While Marine Le Pen hoped that they might be potential allies in a pan-nationalist group, the SDs have decided instead to link up with Nigel Farage's UKIP and likeminded eurosceptics, with a far more "moderate" anti-immigration policy.

The nationalist political spectrum in **Italy** has been confused for some years, as the old MSI (successors to Mussolini's fascism) tried to reinvent itself in ever more liberal and fragmented parties and factions. The strongest of these "post-fascist" parties is the fairly new "Brothers of Italy", but this is little more than a populist conservative party. They polled 3.7% in their first European election campaign, falling short of the 4% threshold that would have given them two or three MEPs.

While the MSI and its various successors stressed the unity of the Italian state, their rivals (and occasional coalition partners) in northern Italy were the Northern League, an alliance of regionalist and separatist parties from various parts of northern Italy, united in resistance to the corruption of the Rome-centred state and staunchly anti-immigration.

The Northern League's founder Umberto Bossi is now in semi-retirement: its new leader Matteo Salvini, a generation younger than Bossi, is leading the League into alliance with Marine Le Pen rather than UKIP. This year the Northern League's vote fell from 10.2% to 6.2%, losing four of their nine MEPs.

The chances for a new European nationalist bloc depended heavily on **Slovakia**. The Slovak National Party held one seat in the previous Parliament: however their vote fell this year from 5.6% to 3.6%, and their single MEP was defeated. With the Sweden Democrats having opted for a UKIP alliance, it is difficult to see how Marine Le Pen can now reach the required threshold of MEPs from at least seven different EU states. In **Denmark** the anti-Islam but "non-racist" Danish People's Party (DF) seems certain to join the Swedes in rejecting Le Pen, though it is unclear whether they will ally with Farage or with the even more moderately eurosceptic conservative group headed by Britain's Tories. The DF doubled their MEPs from two to four, having increased their vote from 14.8% to 26.6%, becoming Denmark's largest party. The party's origins were as an



European election losers this year included (*above left to right*): BNP leader Nick Griffin, whose support fell to less than one quarter of its 2009 level, one of the most disastrous declines suffered by any European political party; Vadim Tudor, leader of the Greater Romania Party, who lost two-thirds of their 2009 support and all of their MEPs; Volen Siderov of the Bulgarian nationalist party Ataka, whose collapse was almost as disastrous as the BNP, similarly losing both MEPs; Giorgia Meloni of the new Italian nationalist party 'Brothers of Italy', who fell just a few thousand votes short of victory.

anti-immigration breakaway from a libertarian conservative group, and its MEPs were never likely to be natural allies of even the most moderate racial nationalists. In **Finland** another anti-Islamist, anti-immigration but "non-racist" party made progress. The True Finns increased their vote from 9.8% to 12.9% and doubled their representation from one to two MEPs. As with their Danish colleagues, these two MEPs seem undecided whether to ally with Britain's Conservatives or UKIP, but will certainly not sign up to the Le Pen project.

Romania's nationalists were wiped out: Vadim Tudor's Greater Romania Party polled only 2.7%, down from 8.7% and losing all three of the seats gained in 2009. Similarly support for **Bulgaria**'s Ataka party fell from 12.0% to 3.0%, losing both MEPs. Ataka support seems to have drifted to a new alliance between former television presenter Nikolay Barekov and historian Krasimir Karakachanov, whose parties allied to poll 10.7% and elect both their joint leaders as MEPs. They could yet find themselves holding the balance of power: both in the Bulgarian Parliament and in determining whether Farage or Le Pen passes the threshold to create a European Parliamentary group.

In **Croatia** radical nationalist parties including the Croatian Party of Rights (HSP) formed an electoral pact to fight the European election as "Alliance for Croatia": they polled a respectable 6.9% but fell short of electing an MEP. (At Croatia's first European election in April 2013, held just before the country's accession to the EU, the HSP fought as a separate party and took 1.4%.) Nationalists in **Slovenia** were still further from the winning post, though the Slovene National Party polled 4.0% (up from 2.9%).

Marine Le Pen's allies in **Portugal** – the National Renovator Party (PNR) polled 0.5%, predictably falling far short of gaining a European seat. Racial nationalists in **Spain** also received a negligible vote: the Falangist FE-JONS, the National Democrats (DN), and the Republican Social Movement (MSR) each polled around 0.1%. Even the more mainstream Spanish eurosceptical party "Vox", contesting its first election after breaking away from the ruling conservatives, polled only 1.6% and narrowly missed out on a seat.

Two radical nationalist parties with links to Golden Dawn contested elections on the EU's southern frontier. In **Cyprus** the National Popular Front (ELAM) advanced from 0.2% to 2.7%, but would have needed more like 7% to elect an MEP. Further progress was also made in **Malta** by Imperium Europa, the revolutionary national socialist party led by Norman Lowell, who polled 2.8% (up from 1.5% in 2009 and 0.7% in 2004).

Luxembourg – one of the nations at the heart of the European Union project since its inception – has no FN-style nationalist presence despite being close to France and Belgium. Even the UKIP-style Alternative Democratic Reform Party attracted only about half the vote required to elect an MEP, polling 7.5% this year, compared to 7.4% in 2009.

Despite some very radical antecedents, nationalists in the Baltic states tend towards conservative euroscepticism rather than racial nationalism. In **Estonia** a new anti-immigration alliance, the Conservative People's Party of Estonia (EKRE), a merger of two previous conservative parties, was contesting its first European election but polled only 4.0%, slightly less than the combined vote of its component parties in 2009.

Latvia has similarly created a unified anti-immigration party – National Alliance. They became the second largest Latvian party at this year's elections, polling 14.3% and electing one MEP, who has shifted from the conservative eurosceptics, to UKIP. **Lithuania**'s eurosceptic Order and Justice party polled 14.3%, up from 12.2% and retaining two MEPs: they resisted overtures from the Le Pen group and remain allied to UKIP. The populist anti-corruption party "Way of Courage" formed in 2010 after a paedophile scandal, has collapsed following its own internal scandals: having polled 8% at the Lithuanian general election in 2012, the party failed to contest this year's election.

In the **Czech Republic** radical nationalism is confined to the semi-legal fringe, and the only challenge to the political mainstream came from multiracialist eurosceptics. The Dawn of Direct Democracy party (which broke away from the ruling conservatives last year) failed to elect an MEP, polling 3.1%. The political Right here remains dominated by various types of Thatcherite conservative or libertarian – including the Party of Free Citizens who polled 5.2% (up from 1.3%), electing an MEP for the first time who will ally with UKIP.

Poland similarly has no radical nationalist force engaged in electoral politics: ideological divisions here involve various mixtures of social conservatism and economic libertarianism. Four different right-of-centre Polish parties now have MEPs: two will sit with the pro-EU Christian Democrat group; and one (probably) with the mildly eurosceptic group dominated by Britain's Conservatives. The fourth contains one of the new Parliament's more unusual figures. Janusz Korwin-Mikke is a radical Polish libertarian, and former professional contract bridge player, whose new party Congress of the New Right elected four MEPs. It is doubtful whether these will even continue to agree with each other for a full five-year term, let alone form a stable alliance with any of the transnational groups. Some nationalists hoped that the Poles might ally with the Le Pen group, but Geert Wilders made it clear that some of the Polish MEPs' views on homosexuality, Jews and 'Holocaust' history were unacceptable.

So – remembering that the requirement for group status in the European Parliament is 25 MEPs from at least seven different member states, the Le Pen project is clearly going to fall short, with only five confirmed member states: France, Austria, the Netherlands, Italy and Belgium.

UKIP will have allies from Sweden, the Czech Republic, Lithuania and Latvia, and despite losing one group of former allies from Italy has succeeded in replacing them with a larger faction: comedian Beppe Grillo's anti-establishment Five Star Movement. However Farage's group had lost former allies in Belgium and France, so depended on the last minute defection of Joelle Bergeron, one of Marine Le Pen's MEPs. Mme Bergeron illustrated the dangers of liberalising a nationalist party: she appears to be a genuine liberal and called for non-citizen immigrants to be given the right to vote. When she realised that there were limits to Le Pen's liberalisation she quit and signed up as an ally of Farage.

As we have previously suggested, it might be wiser for Le Pen to forget about an alliance with Wilders and try to build a more ideologically stable coalition including Jobbik, Golden Dawn, the NPD and the Poles (if the latter could be persuaded to cooperate). For all the media chatter about a "dangerous" nationalist tide in Europe, the ideological fog has yet to clear.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Book Review: *Aleister Crowley and The Temptation of Politics* by Marco Pasi

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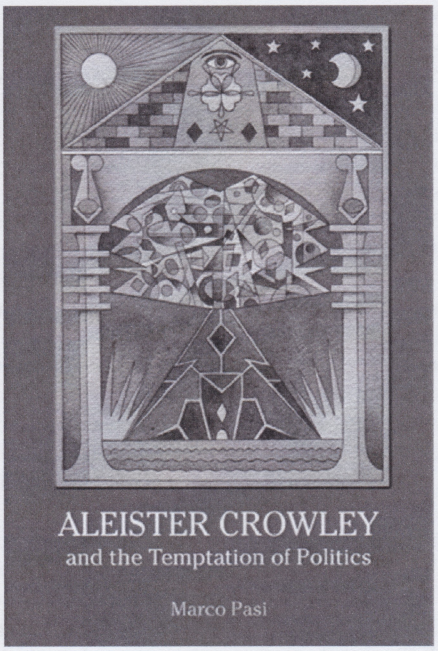
Aleister Crowley (1875-1947) was a famous English poet, occultist, mountaineer, chess master and the Prophet of the New Aeon religion of *Thelema* (a Greek word meaning Will). Crowley's New Aeon of Horus was to be an Age of "Force and Fire" of the "Crowned and Conquering Child". He is one of, if not the single most important figure in the modern-day occult revival in the West. Well known rock stars such as The Beatles, Led Zeppelin, David Bowie, The Rolling Stones, and underground bands such as Current 93, Death in June, Throbbing Gristle, Killing Joke and Coil have all been influenced by his teachings, and by his complex system of Thelemic Magick (Crowley spelt the word with a 'k' to differentiate it from stage magicians such as Paul Daniels *et al*). Crowley has been the subject of countless novels, comic books, documentaries and feature films. One of the most reasonable BBC television programmes about him has been *Aleister Crowley: The Other Loch Ness Monster*, which can be viewed on the Youtube website. Crowley's magickal orders *Argenteum Astrum* (Silver Star) and the *Ordo Templi Orientis* (Order of the Temple of the East) are still active today, with thousands of members worldwide. Since his death in Hastings, East Sussex, Crowley has been hailed as a hero by increasing numbers of rebellious young white people, nevertheless unaware of his patriotic and racial realist political views. This article is aimed to enlighten them and to educate Britons on this important matter.



During the 1920s and 1930s the Yellow Press of the day made all sorts of wild allegations about Crowley, just as they attack and libel patriots and nationalists in modern times. Yet despite being a controversial figure even today, he always strongly denied being a 'black magician' or 'Satanist':

"I have been accused of being a 'black magician'. No more foolish statement was ever made about me. I despise the thing to such an extent that I can hardly believe in the existence of people so debased and idiotic as to practice it. In Paris, and even in London, there are misguided people who are abusing their priceless spiritual gifts to obtain petty and temporary advantages through these practices. The 'Black Mass' is a totally different matter. I could not celebrate it if I wanted to, for I am not a consecrated priest of the Christian Church. The celebrant must be a priest, for the whole idea of the practice is to profane the Sacrament of the Eucharist. Therefore you must believe in the truth of the cult and the efficacy of its ritual. A renegade priest gathers about him a congregation of sensation-hunters and religious fanatics, then only can the ceremonies of profanation be of extended black magical effect."

– Aleister Crowley, *Black Magic is Not a Myth*

The confusion arose because Crowley was possessed of a sharp wit and sense of humour, and delighted in provoking the press and fundamentalists by calling himself '666', which he stated symbolised the Sun. When he appeared in Court in London during 1934 to sue Nina Hamnett for libel, due to the fact that she associated Crowley with 'black magic' in her publication, *The Laughing Torso* he quipped: "You may call me Little Sunshine." Hamnett offered Crowley an out of court settlement, but he refused and unfortunately the case went against him. The Establishment and the press wanted to see Crowley destroyed and his reputation ruined, yet he dusted himself off and carried on regardless with his Great Work. Crowley wrote his novel *Moonchild* as the exciting story of the eternal battle of 'White' Magick against 'Black' Magick. A.C. was opposed to the prohibition of alcohol and drugs, yet he wrote his other best-selling novel *Diary of a Drug Fiend* as the tale of how one can overcome drug addiction through magickal practice. Crowley was prescribed heroin by his doctor for the treatment of asthma (in his day the government authorised its use for 'medicinal purposes'!). It is true that he had bisexual tendencies, but he much preferred the company of women, he was married several times, and had many mistresses whom he called 'Scarlet Women'. Crowley was initiated into Scottish Rite Freemasonry in Mexico early in his career, but he became critical of the Craft, and declared that his Order was superior, "...in America, the Christian elements have been removed so that wealthy Jews may reach the summit of masonry...they are in official relationship with certain masonic bodies whose sole *raison d'être* is anti-clericalism, political intrigue, or mutual trade benefit." (*The Confessions*). Crowley's Gnostic Catholic Mass can be described as 'Grey' (due to the central figure of a disrobed Priestess), but they are in no way 'Black' Masses. Although critical of 'Judaeo-Christianity', Crowley wrote in his *Diaries* that the task of his O.T.O. was to restore Christianity to its real status as a solar religion.

On Wednesday 19th March 2014, I attended the launch party for Marco Pasi's book *Aleister Crowley and the Temptation of Politics* at Treadwell's esoteric bookshop in Central London, along with friends from the New Right and IONA London Forum. We listened to an interesting speech by Mr Pasi himself, who is Associate Professor in the History of Hermetic Philosophy of the University of Amsterdam. Needless to say we duly purchased copies of his work, which he signed for us and the large crowd in attendance. Also there as an interested observer was Massimo Introvigne, Director of the Centre for the Study of New Religions, a Roman Catholic institute which is nevertheless quite tolerant of other faiths, including indigenous European Paganism.

Previously, little has been published concerning Aleister Crowley's social and political views, that is until now. Pioneers in this field hitherto have been the radical right authors Kerry Bolton of New Zealand, and Christian Bouchet of France. New Right Organiser, Troy Southgate of England has published a collection of scholarly essays about Crowley, including one by himself on A.C.'s mountaineering exploits.

While in Italy, Aleister Crowley wrote approvingly of the Fascist Revolution, which saved the country from Communism:

"For some time I had interested myself in *Fascismo* which I regarded with entire sympathy...I was delighted with the common sense of its programme and was especially pleased by its attitude towards the Church. It was proposed to use forcible means to prevent the Vatican employing the influence of the priests to attain political ends. I was also convinced of the importance of the movement and of its almost immediate success...The *Fascisti* patrolling the railway were delightful. They had all the picturesqueness of opera brigands." – Aleister Crowley *The Confessions*

Crowley's later disillusionment only came about because he considered that Mussolini had compromised his principles, in order to gain Vatican support:

"...a real statesman would have recognised his most dangerous foe. Like the devil, Rome takes care that its part, however fair it seems on the surface really involves the giving of nothing and the gain of all."

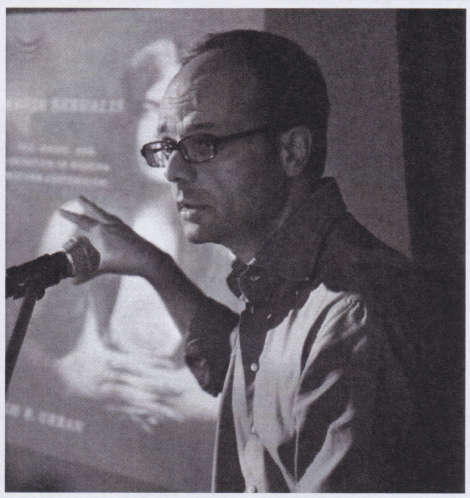
It should be noted that Traditionalist Roman Catholics are also critical of the Vatican, albeit from a different religious angle to Crowley. *Il Duce* admired the great philosophical works of the German thinker, Friedrich Nietzsche, who was a Thelemic saint of Crowley's Gnostic Mass. The Italian Fascist mystic, Julius Evola, was an adviser to Mussolini, and he was interested in Crowley's spiritual philosophy.

"Crowley also aimed for that, so as to attribute the genesis of the *Liber Legis*, the compendium of his doctrines, to an entity he evoked in Cairo, Aiwaz, who would have been a manifestation of the Egyptian Hoor-Paar-Kraat, the 'Lord of Silence'. It is to be considered that, in general, not everything

should be reduced to a daydream, and that some contacts of Crowley with a mysterious supersensible world were real."
– Julius Evola *Mask and Face of Contemporary Spiritualism*

Crowley had received *Liber AL Vel Legis* ('The Book of the Law') in Cairo during 1904, via automatic writing with his first wife, Rose Kelly acting as a medium. A.C. held that Aiwaz (also spelt Aiwass) was his Holy Guardian Angel and the messenger of the Gods.

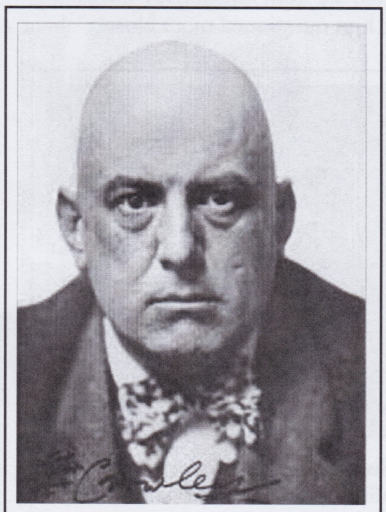
Aleister Crowley wrote that the Italian Fascists were very polite when they asked him to leave Italy, due to international media pressure:
"The explanation of why I left is quite simple and unsensational. I took a villa at Cefalu in Sicily for work and play. We began the day with family prayers; we occasionally celebrated a semi-religious ceremony known as the Gnostic Mass. Several people who were my guests at the 'abbey' made imaginative copy out of their visits...There was no rough turning-out. I was treated with the greatest of courtesy."
– London *Sunday Dispatch*, 2nd July 1933 e.v.


Author Marco Pasi lecturing in London

Major-General J.F.C. Fuller (1878-1966) was a military historian and the architect of modern tank warfare. He was a prominent officer of Sir Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists. Fuller was one of the few Britons to be invited to Hitler's birthday celebrations in Germany during 1939. Even after the war he supported Mosley's Union Movement, which campaigned against mass immigration and for European Unity. Fuller was an early initiate of Crowley's magickal order the A.A., and he edited A.C.'s esoteric journal *The Equinox*. The General also wrote the first biography of Aleister Crowley entitled *The Star in the West*. Although Fuller fell out with Crowley he retained his respect for his intellect:
"Crowley was a genuine avatar, but I don't think he knew it, but I do think he sensed it in an emotional way."
– Letter to E.N. FitzGerald dated 17th September 1949 (written two years after Crowley's death).

Now we come to Crowley's attitude to the question of race and immigration, as he expressed it in *Confessions*:
"We allowed the intellectual Bengali to invade England and caress our housemaids in the precincts of the Earl's Court exhibition...It was atrocious folly to allow Indians to come to England to study, to mix freely with our women, often to marry or seduce them...In the name of religion and morality (as usual!) we committed a political blunder, which was also a social crime, by permitting and even encouraging white women to go out to India...The Chinese does not respect the white man as the Indian does – for his possession of high moral qualities...the Jew has been persecuted so relentlessly that his survival has depended on the development of his worst qualities; avarice, servility, falseness, cunning and the rest."

Crowley was not alone in the occult community for expressing views which by today's standards might be termed 'politically incorrect':


Aleister Crowley in later life

"...the celebrated English occultist and Jungian analyst Dion Fortune stated, 'the White Race contains the most evolved - the Aryan.' H.P. Blavatsky formulated her Theosophical concept of Root Races hierarchically, and held that these had been subject to degradation via race-mixing."
– Frater Scorpio, *Aleister Crowley and the Conservative Revolution*
"Differences among humanity are caused by Race, Climate and other such conditions. And this standard shall be based upon a large Interpretation of Facts Biological."
– Aleister Crowley, *The Law is for All*

One word of warning here. It is unfortunate that some publishers of Crowley's books engage in censorship of his writings, to try and appear not to be 'racist' or 'anti-Semitic'. One can avoid this Orwellian thought control by studying early editions of Crowley's works, rather than modern-day reprints.

When Aleister Crowley was born in Leamington Spa it is reputed that the baby had hairs on his chest forming the symbol of the Swastika, a holy sign of good fortune in Hinduism and Buddhism, and among the Tibetans, Japanese and American Indians. Martha Kuntzel was Crowley's O.T.O. representative in National Socialist Germany, and was both a devotee of Crowley and a fervent admirer of Hitler, who she believed was the 'magical child' destined to save the Reich and the German Volk. She saw Hitler as as the temporal World Political Leader and Crowley as the World Spiritual Leader, and she sent the Führer a copy of Crowley's Thelemite bible *Liber Legis*, with her commentary. When the Gestapo interviewed Kuntzel about her links to Crowley, they were astonished to discover that she was a devoted National Socialist. It is likely that her intervention led to the early release of O.T.O. Grand Treasurer, Karl Germer from a prison camp. The NS Government had begun a clampdown on some rival occult groups, despite the fact that the NSDAP had been funded in the early 1920s by the occult Thule Society. Hitler's mentor Dietrich Eckhart belonged to the inner circle of the Thule Society, and NS philosopher Alfred Rosenberg (author of *The Myth of the Twentieth Century*) was also a Thulist. The Swastika flag adopted by the Nazi Party was designed by another Thulist, Dr Krohn.

"Watching the situation in Europe, she (Kuntzel) became constantly more convinced that Adolf Hitler was her 'Magical Child'; and she conceived it to be her duty to devote her life...to his Magical Education. Knowing that the hegemony of the world would fall to the nation that first accepted the Law of Thelema, she made haste to put 'The Book of the Law' in the hands of her 'child'. Upon him it most undoubtedly made the deepest impression as she swore him most solemnly to secrecy as to the source of his power...From time to time, when circumstances suggested it, she wrote to him, enclosing pertinent sections of my commentary...The Magical Power behind all his (Hitler's) actions lay in himself. He had succeeded in making himself a prophet, like Mohammed; even a symbol like the Cross of the Crusades. His magical technique was indescribably admirable; he adopted the Swastika, the Hammer of Thor, the distinctive dress, the slogan, the gestures, the greeting; he even imposed a Sacred Book upon the people. If that book had only been more mystic...he might have done better."
– Aleister Crowley, *Magick Without Tears*

While Crowley may have been exaggerating there is no doubt that he remained firmly convinced that he had influenced the German Leader and the German Movement. His flirtation with fascism was brief but he remained a British patriot, British Imperialist, racial realist and Revolutionary Conservative, for the rest of his life. Crowley was undoubtedly misunderstood during his lifetime, yet the signs are the situation is changing. Those who wish to gain new insights into Aleister Crowley's political thinking, would do well to read Marco Pasi's new book, bearing in mind that it is a mainstream academic work and not sympathetic to patriotic politics, although it is objective and fairly 'neutral'.

Reviewed by George Bennett, St Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, England

Recommended further reading:
Crowley: Thoughts and Perspectives edited by Troy Southgate (Black Front Press, London 2011)
Aleister Crowley as Political Theorist by Dr K.R. Bolton (Renaissance Press, New Zealand 2010)
The Warrior Mage: General J.F.C. Fuller by Frater Scorpio (Renaissance Press, New Zealand 1996)

Editor's note: To find out more about Aleister Crowley's political opinions see the following article on the blog of the Aristocrats of Freedom group: **http://aristocratsoffreedom.blogspot.co.uk/2014/03/thelema-for-british-isles.html**

American Renaissance 2014

Some 165 delegates, mostly American patriots, but with a sprinkling of foreign guests, gathered shortly after Easter for the American Renaissance conference, which took place at a conference centre in beautiful Montgomery Bell State Park in rural Tennessee.

A few years ago, the decision was taken to hold AmRen conferences in state owned facilities, to minimise disruption caused by malicious leftist enemies of free speech, who had taken to making threats against hotels, causing them to cancel the conference, often at the last minute, so making it impossible to arrange an alternative venue.

American First Amendment jurisprudence requires government owned and managed facilities to give practical effect to the First Amendment by making such facilities available to any group, whatever its political, philosophical or religious outlook.

The State of Tennessee accordingly hires out this facility to AmRen, also providing a detachment of State Troopers to ensure that the handful of weirdly clad freaks who had made the journey from Nashville to demonstrate in the car park were confined to a strictly peaceful protest, so ensuring that both "sides'" First Amendment rights are protected (not that anyone attending AmRen would have the least desire to prevent the protesters expressing their point of view).

Unfortunately, I did not arrive on time to hear Jared Taylor's words of welcome on Friday night, since the drive from Atlanta had taken two or three hours longer than estimated in heavy traffic on the outskirts and for an hour or so beyond the city limits. What is more, my friend and fellow conference speaker, Sam Dickson, had some shopping to do: a barbeque and drinks party was planned for Saturday night, he reckoned about two-thirds of the delegates would come, so we had food and drink for over a hundred to buy. It took a long time, but the effort was worth it (*see below*).

The panel of speakers at AmRen 2014: (*back left to right*) RamZPaul, Philip Craik, Adrian Davies, John Derbyshire, Sam Dickson, Jack Donovan, John Morgan, Douglas Whitman and Jared Taylor.

We had a brisk Saturday morning, beginning at 9 o'clock with an interesting talk from **John Derbyshire,** a British ex-pat and former columnist with the *National Review* and the *American Conservative*, about the Chinese in America, a subject about which Mr Derbyshire (whose wife is Chinese) is something of an expert.

The most interesting point that I took away from his talk was the history of pressure from Chiang Kai Shek's formidable American educated wife Soong May-lin upon the American government to allow increased Chinese immigration into America.

Quite how Madame Chiang, whose husband was a constant supplicant for American economic and military aid to fight the Japanese and the Communists at the same time (admittedly a formidable endeavour) was able to exercise leverage over her benefactors, rather than the other way around, is puzzling, though perhaps explicable by reason of the American interest in persuading Chiang to wear down the Japanese in a war of attrition, so saving American lives, at the cost of an eventual Communist victory over Chiang's Kuo Min-tang (Chinese nationalist) regime.

Next to speak was **Douglas Whitman**, who, for me, was the first great discovery of this AmRen conference. A distinguished academic biologist at Illinois State University, Professor Whitman explained why race is not only (or even chiefly) a social construct, by enlightening us all about how specification works in nature. I am not surprised that the "slimy Marxist" (the professor's own words) enemies of free speech wish to prevent such men speaking. The left simply cannot debate with their intellectual superiors.

Third up on Saturday morning was **Jack Donovan**, a well-known activist in the men's movement, author of *The Way of Men*, and (so far as I am aware) the first openly homosexual speaker at an AmRen conference. I for one was pleased that Mr Donovan focussed on presenting a thoughtful critique of post-war America, rather than engaging in misogynistic musings of a kind that are common in the movement in America but thankfully rare in Europe.

Mr Donovan's most important point is that the values which many American "conservatives" embrace are worthless and indeed harmful. Rugged individualism has degenerated into hyper-individualism, which leaves no room for community and scarcely any for the family, while a competitive free market has morphed into unfettered consumerism that, so far from making Americans free, enslaves consumers to debt. Returning to the 1950s is not only impossible, it is actually undesirable, since the fragmentation, rootlessness, materialism, loss of identity and alienation of modern society were already clearly foreshadowed in post-war suburban America.

After a break for lunch we reconvened at 2 o'clock to hear **Philip Craik** talk about the Orania experiment in South Africa. Mr Craik is a good speaker, so it is a pity that he spent too much of his slot showing us a promotional film about Orania. Twenty years ago, when our enemies exercised an effective monopoly of broadcast media, especially television, such screenings of dissident films were necessary, but not today in the age of YouTube, when anyone with a broadband connection can watch such films at home.

Our second speaker of the afternoon was **John Morgan** of Arktos Media, who spoke about nationalism in Eastern Europe. He is a truly remarkable young man, who has chosen to live his cause by dedicating his life to publishing dissident books, but also by engaging in political activism, sometimes in ways that are actively dangerous, such as participating in the EuroMaidan protests in the Ukraine earlier this year, which ended with the flight of President Yanukovich and the change of regime in that country. His stories from the front line in Kiev were amazing, but I would have wished to see him questioned more closely about

AmRen's after dinner speaker was the nationalist film-maker, humorist and blogger RamZPaul, who the previous year had infiltrated the mob of "anti-fascist" demonstrators outside the conference (*above*).

whether the Ukrainian crisis is not more complex than a struggle of right and wrong, and whether there is not something to be said for the Russian point of view, not to mention whether it is not disturbing to see a democratically elected president (however corrupt) driven first from office and then the country by street activism. If one president is ousted in this fashion, why not another, then another and another?

I spoke next about nationalism in Western Europe, in place of **Andrew Brons** MEP, who had difficulties about obtaining an American visa, and will leave it to others to comment on my own speech, though I learned (I hope) one important lesson: wear a watch! I omitted this elementary precaution, so talked almost to the end of my allotted time. If ever asked to address AmRen again, I shan't make the mistake of not allowing enough time for questions.

Frank Borzellieri, an Italian-American from New York, who was elected to his local school board on a platform of opposing racial discrimination against white people, was the last speaker before dinner. For reasons that I do not wholly understand and which in so far as I do understand them there is not the space in this report to explore, few American patriots have ever contested elections, and fewer still have been elected. Frank has paid a high price for his public stand. He is a devout Catholic, whose Church has shamefully betrayed him in order to pander to the PC lobby. His experience goes to show that it is one thing to enshrine free speech as a constitutional right, and quite another to exercise it.

Our after dinner speaker was the extraordinary **RamZPaul**, who entertained and informed us at the same time. He is one of the funniest speakers that I have ever heard, but surely even he will never surpass the feat of both joining in the left-wing protests and addressing the conference! The hilarious photograph of our speaker posing as a counter-demonstrator takes some beating.

After dinner most of us adjourned to Sam Dickson's chalet, where he threw a splendid drinks party and barbeque (in case we had not eaten enough already) that continued to about two o'clock in the morning. This was a marvellous event where old friendships were renewed and new friendships made.

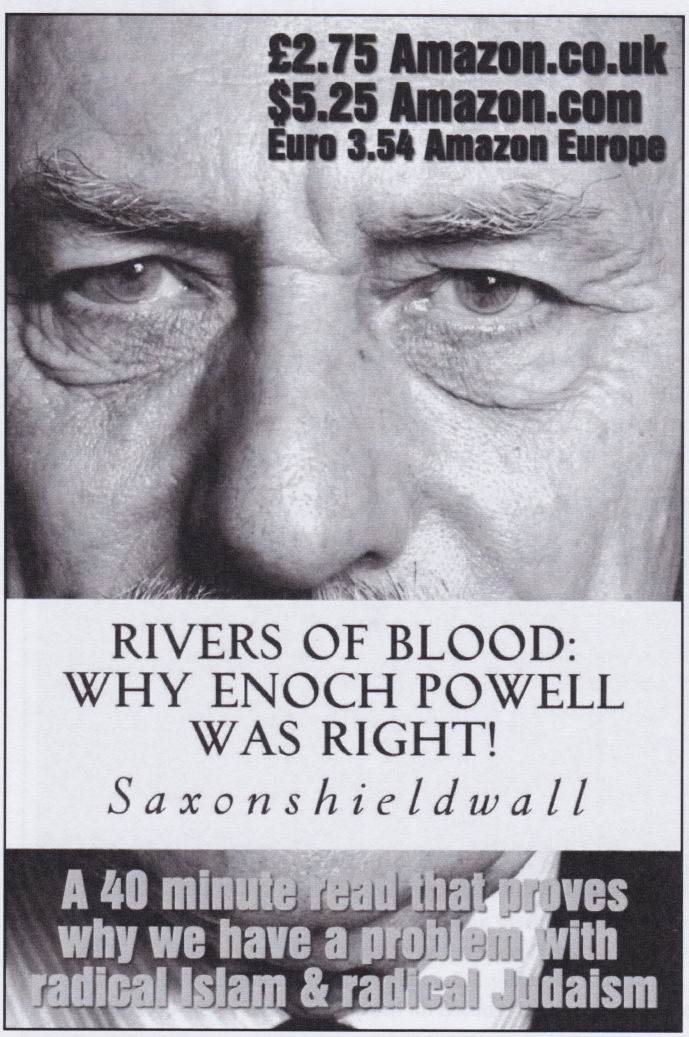
It was therefore a test of resolve to be up for a 9 o'clock start on Sunday, when **Jared Taylor** was the first speaker. Interestingly, Jared did not dwell at any length on the remarkable longevity of AmRen, which reached its twentieth anniversary this year, but was forward rather than backward looking, emphasising the need to engage in a constructive way with political opponents, and making the moral case for our point of view. As ever, Jared was passionate in his expressed views, and his speech was warmly received.

Sam Dickson has carved out a niche for himself by giving a closing speech to many heretical gatherings and did so again at AmRen. Sam's theme was the flawed intellectual underpinnings of the American right, which has traditionally accepted individualist and egalitarian premises, obsessing over "freedom" rather than identity, and sharing much more with the liberal left than either wing of what is in essence a single system of thought can bring itself to acknowledge.

My overall impressions of AmRen 2014 were very positive. Numbers were (I am reliably informed) up by 50% on 2013. There were more women and more young people present than at previous conferences which I have attended, though I do not believe that a woman has yet spoken at AmRen, so our American friends have some catching up to do with the old continent, where a woman is now the leader of the largest and most successful nationalist party in Europe, and may yet become the first woman to lead her country. It is however a noteworthy and very positive feature of the American nationalist "scene" that is it attracting a worthwhile number of young, well-educated, dynamic people, who are rejuvenating a movement that a few years ago looked, well, grey (or as they would have it, gray!). That is a welcome trend. On that optimistic note, onwards to AmRen 2015!

Adrian Davies, London, England

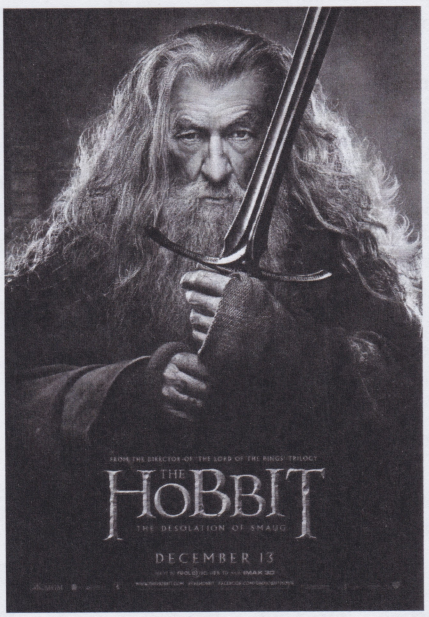
Editor's note: Readers wishing to contact American Renaissance *should write to; PO Box 527, Oakton, VA 22124, USA, or check out their website at* – **www.amren.com**



Movie Review:
The Hobbit – The Desolation of Smaug

Director Jackson has had a pretty good run of it. His three film adaption of JRR Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings* was magnificent. He managed to be completely faithful to Tolkien's original text, while at the same time producing three connected films, each of which stood on its own as captivating work. In 2012 he released *The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey*. This was the first film in another three-work cinematization of Tolkien's fiction, this time having as its subject the children's novel *The Hobbit*.

An Unexpected Journey (reviewed in *H&D* #53) was also a successful film, although clearly of a lower level of artistic achievement than *The Lord of the Rings*. It was more cartoonish than *LotR*, and in certain places did not totally match up with the earlier work. The Orcs (or goblins), for example, seemed fundamentally different; they were more comical and less threatening. The scenes of violence (and there is a lot of violence in Tolkien) was more slapstick and almost buffoonish at times. Of course, as mentioned above *The Hobbit* was a children's novel, and so it seemed reasonable that a film version of it would not be as serious or dark as *LotR*.



Now it is my sad duty to report that in the second installment in this series, *The Desolation of Smaug*, director Jackson has departed so significantly from Tolkien's original text that I can no longer recommend it. It would be more correct to say that *Desolation* is loosely based on *The Hobbit*, rather than to claim that it is a cinematization of the novel. The general story arc is the same, as are most of the characters, but within the broad narrative framework Jackson has altered so many specific details that it bears little resemblance to the original.

Christopher Tolkien is JRR Tolkien's son, and he is the executor of his literary estate. When asked about Jackson's *Hobbit*, Christopher commented to the French newspaper *Le Monde*:

"Tolkien has become a monster, devoured by his own popularity and absorbed into the absurdity of our time. The chasm between the beauty and seriousness of the work, and what it has become, has overwhelmed me. The commercialization has reduced the aesthetic and philosophical impact of the creation to nothing. There is only one solution for me: to turn my head away."

Thorin Oakenshield and his companions escape from being held captive by the Woodelves in this sequence from *The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug*. Like the rest of Peter Jackson's films, it is loosely (very loosely!) based on the children's novel by JRR Tolkien.

It would be tiresome and pointless to list all of the ways in which the film diverges from the book. Ultimately, every film must stand or fall on its own merits, regardless or how sublime or how ridiculous its source material.

The film continues the story of the company of twelve Dwarves, led by the Dwarf-lord Thorin Oakenshield (played by Richard Armitage), to recapture the Lonely Mountain. Formerly, the mountain was the home of a fabulously wealthy Dwarf kingdom, until it was invaded by the dragon Smaug, who massacred many of its inhabitants and drove the rest into exile. Thorin and his band of adventurers are accompanied by a hobbit, Bilbo Baggins (Martin Freeman), who has been recruited to serve as their "burglar." Bilbo was suggested to Thorin by the good wizard Gandalf the Grey (Ian McKellan, reprising his role from *LotR*), who also accompanies them, when he is not away on subsidiary adventures.

The story picks up where *Unexpected Journey* left off: after being rescued from the Orcs by giant eagles and dropped off at the home of Beorn, a friendly shape-shifting man/bear, the company sets off through the immense forest known as the Mirkwood in the direction of the Lonely Mountain. They become lost in the forest, and are beset by giant spiders. They are rescued but then imprisoned by the Wood Elves.

In a departure from Tolkien's original book too stunning to be ignored, Jackson introduces a new major character called "Tauriel" (Evangeline Lilly), who is an Elvish warrior maiden. Tauriel is sympathetic to the Dwarves, and promptly develops a romantic attachment to the Dwarf Kili (Aidan Turner). I assure everyone that there are neither Elvish warrior maidens nor Elf/Dwarf race-mixing anywhere in the entire corpus of Tolkien's work. This is simply an instance of Jackson deliberately distorting the original source material so as to make his film more acceptable to the dominant Politically Correct standards of contemporary Hollywood, by introducing the themes of feminism and miscegenation.

Eventually the Dwarves come to the Laketown, just a short distance from where Smaug lays slumbering his lair. They finally approach the mountain, which they are able to enter through a "back door" which can only be opened by a magic key. An absurd, slapstick battle between the Dwarves and Dragon ensues. The film ends with an enraged Smaug flying off in the direction of Laketown.

The Desolation of Smaug is an expensive, lavish film, and comes complete with state-of-the-art computer generated special effects. And yet it falls flat. In the end, it is just another Hollywood blockbuster, flashy and noisy, but bereft of the mood and values which made the book upon which it is based a children's classic. The earlier Jackson adaptations of Tolkien were a treasure trove of long-neglected Northern European folklore and archetypes. What we have here is dumbed-down theme-park material for a audience that does not know any better.

I suppose if you have seen *An Unexpected Journey* that you will want to go ahead and see *The Desolation of Smaug* as well. My recommendation is that if you have not already seen it, do not spend your money on it now. It will be on television for free before the end of the year.

Reviewed by Martin Kerr, Falls Church, Virginia

Syria's 'International Brigades'

Adrian Davies in *H&D* Issue 60 demonstrated that alongside the leftist 'International Brigades' fêted for decades by politically correct historians, there were many volunteers from Europe and America who fought alongside Franco's nationalists in defence of traditional Catholic Spain and against godless Bolshevism. In 2014 a parallel situation has developed in Syria, where as in Spain military volunteers have defied their respective countries' laws and (at least partly inspired by religion) have formed multinational armies supporting opposite sides in a civil war. As in 1930s Spain, mighty world powers stand behind the protagonists.

The ancient Syria encompassed a vast region north of Arabia, east of Egypt, west of Persia and south of Asia Minor / Turkey. This region was divided after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and post-World War I manoeuvres by rival empires and International Zionism. In 1920 an Arab Kingdom of Syria was created and its throne awarded to Britain's World War I ally Emir Faisal, who meekly issued a statement in 1919 saying that Arabs "look with the deepest sympathy on the Zionist movement" and regarded Zionist proposals as "moderate and proper".

Even this craven stance could not save Faisal's Greater Syria, which quickly came into conflict with France. Faisal was ousted in favour of a French puppet government and the stage was set for three decades of shadow conflict between British and French proxies, with International Zionism increasingly allied to the French. In the mid-1940s some Syrian factions (covertly backed by Britain) tried to fight both the French (successfully) and the emerging Zionist state (unsuccessfully). Portions of Greater Syria became the modern states of Lebanon, Jordan, and Israel (with other slices going into Iraq and Turkey). A rump state of Syria centred on Damascus was scarred by tribal and religious conflict: there were three military coups in 1949 alone.

While religious and cultural divisions remained important to ordinary Syrians, control of central government depended on military factions influenced less by religion and far more by the secular Arab nationalism of Egypt's President Nasser and promises of support from the Soviet Union (with the CIA backing rival factions). For three years from 1958 to 1961 Syria and Egypt merged as a "United Arab Republic".

Today's Syrian government originated in a 1963 coup which brought the Ba'athist Party to power, though this was itself factionally divided until the ascendency of Hafez al-Assad after 1970 (succeeded by his son Bashar al-Assad in 2000). Throughout this period the majority of Syria's population have remained Sunni Muslims, so the country has become a magnet for religious warriors, many influenced by the heretical offshoot of Sunni Islam known as Wahhabism which is the official religion of Saudi Arabia.

Saudi cash has bankrolled an anti-Assad uprising, which includes around 6,000-7,000 volunteers from overseas, some of them radical Muslims from British cities. (A London-based Pakistani Sunni carried out a suicide bombing in February 2014 at a prison in Aleppo, allowing hundreds of anti-Assad prisoners to escape.) Part of their objection to Assad is that though his ruling ideology is secular and his government includes Christians and other non-Muslims, powerful positions are seen as dominated by the Alawite minority (an offshoot of Shia Islam).

So there is not just one Muslim 'International Brigade' operating in Syria but several – bitterly hostile to each other, which contradicts the prevalent fantasy among many European nationalists of a mythical Islamist conspiracy against the 'West'. On the anti-Assad side, while some are happy to accept Saudi cash and fall in line with Washington, London and Tel Aviv, others have a more radical agenda: their war is to re-establish an Islamic Caliphate across the region. In June 2014 a military breakthrough by one such radical faction known as ISIS took control of several Iraqi cities, prompting a truly Orwellian situation in which Britain and America hastened to re-establish relations with Iran. A rival Iranian-backed 'International Brigade' could dispatch fighters from their own country as well as Shia-dominated southern Iraq, and the Lebanese group Hezbollah. Factions formerly seen as 'terrorists' will be the only hope of the 'West', now seeking to fight former 'Western' allies among radical Sunnis. A terrorist backlash on the streets of Britain, where many towns and cities include Sunni Muslim ghettos, is far from impossible: a deadly harvest from seeds sown across decades of post-imperialist delusions abroad and multicultural madness at home.

Andy Ritchie, Huddersfield, Yorkshire

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Letters From Readers

Sir – Many people vote UKIP and even join UKIP because they believe that UKIP will stop immigration, but they are being taken for a ride. UKIP is a safety valve for the LibLabCon that is not in business of stopping immigration or getting us out of the EU but in stopping genuine Nationalists from doing so.

Farage has made headline news opposing immigration from Bulgaria and Romania but says nothing about the majority of immigrants who come from Africa and Asia. On 4th May 2010 UKIP leader Nigel Farage said on the *Daily Politics Show* that Britain needed to issue 250,000 work permits each year. Given that for every work permit holder admitted there will be several dependants, Farage is calling for over one million immigrants every year in a country that has become already overcrowded. The majority of these would be from the Commonwealth: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria and the West Indies. There is a distinction to be made clear about Nationality and Citizenship. Nationality is based on descent and Citizenship is a legal concept that might be granted by operation of law. These people would never thus become true British Nationals due to being of entirely different stock.

Distinctive peoples are not the product of distinctive cultures; distinctive cultures are the product of distinctive peoples. If the British people were replaced by other peoples the culture would change and it would amount to genocide of the British ethnically and culturally. Immigration from Third World countries is more harmful therefore than immigration from Europe, as the European Culture is common to all Europeans with National distinctions within that. There is only a small distance between Morocco and Spain and Britain and France. An African/Asian/Muslim majority Britain would no longer be any part of an European racial/cultural Identity, than North Africa is.

Stop Immigration (and start repatriation) and get Britain out of Europe! In future vote for a genuine nationalist alternative.

Yours Sincerely,

Milton Ellis, Newtown, Wales

Sir – I am sure that Peter Rushton made the most of the information supplied to him about my abortive trip to the USA. However, that information was not quite accurate or complete. That is no reflection on Peter's ability to write clearly and accurately, on the basis of information available.

The US Embassy did not refuse to issue me with a visa. It refused to commit itself to deal with my application sufficiently quickly.

Some of your readers might misinterpret Peter's reference to my conviction for a minor offence under the Public Order Act (a £50 fine) as a tacit acceptance of the 'facts' of the case. (He said, quite accurately, that the words attributed to me would not have been an offence under United States law.)

However, the Prosecution's case against me was a complete fabrication. Four of us were standing selling newspapers in the centre of Leeds in October 1983. Three of us were standing together and talking quietly among ourselves. We were not even shouting the names of the papers. A police officer told us to split up so I moved a few feet to the left without saying anything. He said that I had to move further. I put the papers into my bag and said that I would pack up and go home at which point he arrested me. I asked him the reason for my arrest but was told to 'Shut up'. I told him that the case of *Christie v. Leachinsky* established that he had an obligation to give me the reason for my arrest but I was told again to 'Shut up'.

When the Prosecution's case emerged, it was claimed that there were between twelve and fifteen of us and that offensive slogans had been shouted, though not by any identified persons. None of those slogans were attributed to me. I was alleged to have said, "You are an inferior being. You don't understand free speech."

By that time I had been a political activist for about eighteen years and a teacher of Law and Politics for thirteen years. Even if the court chose to think that I was unpleasant to use offensive words like those to a police officer, did they really think that I was stupid or naive enough to do so? The Principal of my College and the Social Tutor who liaised with overseas students did not believe the case against me and both gave character evidence for me. A shopkeeper was brought in as an additional Prosecution witness but her evidence was almost identical to ours, except that she said that there were five or six of us. Perhaps she included a customer in her count.

The Stipendiary Magistrate made it clear from the outset that I was guilty and that he was not going to conclude that the Prosecution had concocted a case against me.

That day I learned an invaluable lesson about British justice.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew Brons, Harrogate, Yorkshire

Sir – I note that in the latest issue of *H&D* there is a letter from a correspondent in Newtown, Wales, referring to a school in England where English will be taught as a 'second language'. I think the school in question is in Leeds. Now this has nowt to do with Bradfordians as of course Leeds is on another planet as far as we are concerned! But why has your correspondent looked so far from his home to find a single school where this is happening?

There are, of course, hundreds of schools where English is taught as a second language. They are in Wales, mainly mid and north Wales. These are schools which are described as 'Welsh medium' schools. This is an abbreviation for 'Welsh language teaching medium' in other words all subjects are taught in Welsh, and English is taught as a second language. In these schools starting from an early age children are effectively forced to speak Welsh and suffer severe sanctions if they fail to do so.

A friend of mine who lives in North Wales advises me that if a child in one of these schools commits the 'crime' of speaking English for example in the playground other children are encouraged to cover their ears and shout at the offending child 'speak properly' (they shout in Welsh of course, not English). Yet many children in the catchment areas of these schools come from English speaking home backgrounds, see English language programmes on their parents TV and play English language computer games (remind me again what is *Call of Duty* in Welsh?). With this lack of home support for speaking Welsh they are then bullied at school for not speaking it. This is bullying which the other children are told to carry out by the teaching staff. Whoever heard of a school where children are congratulated for their bullying by their teachers?

Of course some of the children who are brought up in this environment cannot cope with it. They become withdrawn, unhappy, underachieving teenagers. Talking of underachieving, school leaving standards in Wales are substantially below the English average despite Wales having more funding per pupil under the Barnett formula. This underachievement is partially masked as Wales' GCSE pass rate appears comparable to England's, but of course the overall Welsh GCSE pass rate includes English speaking schools in the total. Of course with the extra funding Welsh GCSE pass rates should be higher.

Just to confuse the GCSE comparison further the Welsh have their own GCSE Exam board which is answerable to the Welsh (Labour) Education Minister. This board has set less rigorous thresholds and the Welsh have refused to accept Michael Gove's reforms to drive up GCSE standards. One result of the withdrawn underachieving teenagers who are unable to cope with the mishmash of Welsh and English speaking education provision in Wales is an enhanced level of self harm and suicide incidents.

I would like to pose an open question to the readers of this letters page. What are the policies of the nationalist parties regarding compulsory Welsh language schooling? I know that the 'leader' of one major nationalist party even lives in Welshpool. Has he got a policy or is he too busy sitting in Brussels filling in his final MEP's expenses claim form?

Yours sincerely,

Ivan Winters, Bradford, Yorkshire

Sir – Being a lover of history I found reading Adrian Davies' book review most enjoyable. It's not the first time I have read about Franco's International Brigades and doing my own research into nationalist history I would like to tell readers how I discovered a local Manchester man who fought on Franco's side.

A few years ago I was chatting to a lady about history and she later gave me a copy of a local history publication. On one of the pages was a story about a Manchester man, a Mr Henry Kelly, who had fought in the Spanish civil war. His mother had come from Ireland and settled in Collyhurst which had long been an area of Irish immigrants.

I had learnt by checking past nationalist votes at Manchester library that the British Union of Fascists (which supported a united Ireland) had gained their best ever Manchester vote in this area in 1938, and the *Manchester Evening News* had run a report claiming that back in the 1920s a priest at the local church of St Patrick's had helped find digs for escaped IRA prisoners. However this article on Henry Kelly said he joined the International Brigade which was strange because of his medal, The Grand Laurelled Cross of San Fernando. So I checked the list of International Brigade volunteers at the People's History Museum in Manchester and the name Henry Kelly was not amongst them. I later asked a Spanish nationalist who was staying in Manchester if he could identify the medals and he told me with 100% certainty that the medal was awarded only to those who fought with Franco's side.

At this point it was indisputable that Henry Kelly had gone from his home in Collyhurst to fight against the republican forces in Spain. Just what route he took to Spain, and where he fought, and if there was a major event when being awarded his medals is unknown.

It was reported that recruiting for Franco's forces was taking place in Hargreaves Street, Hulme, Manchester: they were then shipped via Hamburg to be equipped before sailing to ports in Spain. Maybe he went this way or very possibly he travelled to join volunteers in Ireland? It's all a mystery.

It's really striking sometimes just how rich the history is of British nationalism is, from those who went to fight in Spain to the British Patriots of the early Trade Union movement and Labour Party, and those British nationalists who founded the charity the NSPCC. We just have so much to investigate and write about and I for one will be making a contribution to this study.

Yours for Race and Nation,

Austin Stonham, Manchester

Sir – It was nice to see *H&D*'s editor photographed with Dr. William Pierce in the issue #59 editorial. You mentioned Dr. Pierce's unique "vanguard approach" to organizing our people (as opposed to what we in the U.S. refer to as going "big tent" for the sake of expediency and faster growth). Appealing to majority values went against everything Dr. Pierce believed in. He was a bit more generous than you are, however, considering that it was more like two to three percent of our people – our best – who were suitable to be Alliance cadre, not just one percent. Of course it was Dr. Pierce's hard line, biocentric, Cosmotheist ideology that could attract those most responsible, independent-minded, and ideologically sound of our people for the task of Alliance-building.

Erich Gliebe's downfall as Alliance Chairman came early on after Dr. Pierce's death when he decided unilaterally to compromise on Dr. Pierce's Nature-based ideology. It became clear to many of the best Alliance members that Mr. Gliebe was out of his depth as our beloved Founder's replacement, that his understanding of the spiritual basis of our Alliance's world view was superficial at best.

A long-time American "hate" watchdog, Lenny Zeskind, wrote a poorly researched piece in the April, 2014, *Searchlight* magazine entitled "The remains of William Pierce's National Alliance are reshuffled." He reported on what's left of Gliebe's pathetic rump Alliance, then mentioned two rival factions. One "reform" group, consists of a few former Alliance members who stuck by Gliebe and defended him for a decade before finally deciding to ask him to step down and let them have what's left of the Alliance assets. Earlier this year, after Gliebe refused to resign, that group hired lawyers and sued Gliebe and his two Alliance board members in an action that will drag on through the courts for some time. The other faction, the National Alliance, has me serving as Director and my partner Kevin Alfred Strom as Media Director. Kevin and I were on staff with Dr. Pierce in 1993 – myself as Membership Coordinator and Mr. Strom as Media Director – when that photo was taken of Dr. Pierce with you, Mr. Cotterill. Kevin Strom and I helped Dr. Pierce write the National Alliance Membership Handbook that year, the same one that John Tyndall requested of Dr. Pierce if he could use for his BNP cadre in 1995.

After careful, earnest preparation our new National Alliance was officially launched on December 28, 2013, with the first broadcast of American Dissident Voices (ADV) radio show. That date was the 22nd anniversary of the very first ADV broadcast, also launched by Mr. Strom, who, besides being a leading light of Cosmotheism, is, by profession, a broadcast engineer. The ADV outreach was arguably the factor most responsible for the steady growth and influence of the National Alliance up until Dr. Pierce's death in 2002. Mr. Strom has delivered 23 weekly ADV shows in the subsequent 23 weeks since our relaunch. These shows are archived and can be read and heard here: **http://whitebiocentrism.com/viewforum.php?f=59**

We will soon have our National Alliance Web site up and running where those interested in joining with us can download a membership application and mail it to our spacious, new offices here in Upper East Tennessee in the same Blue Ridge mountain range where Dr. Pierce built our previous National Alliance National Office.

Best Regards from across the pond.

Will Williams, NA Director, PO Box 172, Laurel Bloomery, TN, 37680.

Sir – We are not permitted to defend ourselves in the media against evil slurs. In fact we are censored from the columns of the press. Our detractors can write articles on our nastiness as "racists", but we are not permitted a reply.

If such a situation is permitted to continue, Britain must break up: is that the idea? Do certain media hypesters seek to set us at odds with each other to permit the massive inflow of non-British folk into our land? I've read that there are as many as 12 million aliens in Britain today. If it is not stopped (and soon) we will lose our country.

Lots of the folk who come into Britain to live can't even speak the English language, after years of residence. Aliens accuse us of "racism" for saying they should learn to speak English. Among themselves they speak the tongue of their native lands and get legal assistance from ethnic minority lawyers, who take up their cases in courts and get well paid for it out of British taxpayers' cash. They are making a rich living out of helping their own kind. Thus for year after year ethnic types avoid being deported to their own land.

Yours faithfully,

Harry Mullin, Glasgow, Scotland

Sir – Without a proper ruling ideal no man can gain better results nor justice. "Democratic" preferences and votes otherwise mean no more than protecting your faults. What stops change for the better is partly having no ideal of government and partly having no challenge using Holy Scripture.

Assertions of parity are a lie against equity and reality, because none proves equal unless equally facing examination of claims by questioning. All the unreformed identities – whether black "hip-hop" or aristocratic Catholic conservatives or organised Protestantism – refer to themselves, as if their own ranks can save them from errors.

Yours sincerely,

Jamie Begg, B.A.Worthing, West Sussex

Movement News Update

After the disastrous local and European election campaigns in May, the BNP has so far fought just one by-election, in the Byers Green ward of **Spennymoor** Parish Council in County Durham. This is the home territory of BNP official Adam Walker, and other wards in the area have previously been BNP targets, but on June 12th first time BNP candidate Joanne Brown polled just 20 votes (7.4%), finishing third of three candidates behind Labour and the winning Independent. Neither UKIP nor the Conservatives contested the by-election.

On June 5th the resignation of **Newark**'s disgraced Conservative MP Patrick Mercer produced what could be the last parliamentary by-election before next year's general election. UKIP leader Nigel Farage decided not to contest this himself, and thus probably removed his party's only slim chance of electing an MP before the end of this Parliament.

Former Conservative and MEP Roger Helmer was the UKIP standard bearer: he finished runner-up with 25.9%, behind the victorious Conservative. No nationalist party contested the by-election: in fact no nationalist party has ever contested the Newark constituency.

On Saturday 24th May – two days after British voters went to the polls – two memorial walks took place for Lee Rigby, a British Army soldier of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, who a year ago was attacked and killed by two Africans in a south London street.

This was a racial attack – as well as a political and religious attack: make no bones about it. Lee was killed purely and simply for being a White British squaddie.

H&D editor Mark Cotterill attended the Manchester walk, which was led by the Bolton Caledonian Pipe band. Mark and 300 other patriots from many different groups took part.

Anti-UKIP demonstrators from the violent anarchist group *Class War*: Jenny Bone (*above left*) with her father and *Class War* founder Ian Bone. Two decades ago Ms Bone was a witness who secured the unjust criminal conviction of the BNP's Richard Edmonds, when a "racial assault" was set up a few days after the BNP's first election victory in East London.

At the same time, down in Woolwich, South London, over 1,500 patriots marched behind the Heroes of the Somme Flute band from Liverpool through the streets of our capital city, close to the spot where Lee was attacked and killed. National Front members Richard Edmonds and Tess Culnane were among the marchers.

On the same day (May 24th) former Young National Front leader Joe Pearce (whose new book *Race with the Devil* will be reviewed in our next issue) was addressing the Latin Mass Society, at Regent Hall in central London. The theme of the one-day conference was *The Traditional Liturgy and Evangelisation* and fellow speakers included Bishop Athanasius Schneider from Kazakhstan. The expected "anti-fascist" demonstration failed to materialize.

The nationalist student/youth group National Action took to the streets of two northern cities during June. A demonstration in Liverpool on June 7th was followed by NA activists leafletting before an Orange Order march in Leeds on June 21st, (also attended by *H&Ds* editor) commemorating the centenary of World War I.

The Liverpool demonstration (held close to the city centre railway station) featured the display of a number of large banners, union flags and the distribution of leaflets stating: "Opposing big business is not just about social justice, it is a struggle for the survival of our people." The event began around 1:00pm and was sufficient to cause a nearby table-top presence by left-wing activists to be hurriedly abandoned.

A crowd quickly formed and was addressed via a megaphone by the group's 19 year old student leader. National Action are an openly national socialist group, which focuses on daring street demonstrations as the primary means of getting their message across. The Liverpool event certainly broke through the usual media wall of silence where nationalist organisations are concerned, being prominently reported, both in the *Liverpool Echo* and the following day's *Sunday Mirror*. NA activists must however ensure that their enthusiasm does not lead them into criminal convictions and unnecessary curtailment of their academic careers.

The collapse of the English Defence League continued with the resignation of Dover-based Helen Gower, a leading ally of EDL founder Stephen Yaxley-Lennon (alias Tommy Robinson). Though Gower may not actually be Jewish, she fronted the EDL's Jewish division and website, and was one of only two directors of the company responsible for EDL merchandising – English & Jewish Defence League (EDL) Limited.

After her friend 'Robinson' quit the EDL last year to campaign with the 'anti-extremist' Quilliam Foundation alongside several former Muslim fundamentalists, Gower had fallen out with most of the other aspirants to EDL leadership. After her resignation the new hierarchy closed down their Jewish and gay/lesbian divisions.

Quilliam received Home Office funding until 2011, and since then has obtained grants from the Education Department headed by Michael Gove, the British government's most fanatical neocon. It would not be surprising to see Gower join 'Robinson' (who was released early in June 2014 from a prison sentence for fraud) and his cousin Kevin Carroll on the Islamophobic gravy train.

What remains of the EDL continues to stage demonstrations and marches, though numbers continue to fall: about 300 attended a recent event in Rotherham, and about 150 in Stevenage.

On June 20th 2014 an Appeal was held at York Crown Court against the imposition of a ten-year restraining order imposed on *H&D* contributor Simon Sheppard, even though he had recently been found not guilty under the criminal law of 'stalking' – Section 2A of the 1997 Protection from Harassment Act. (*I am grateful to Paul Ballard for the following report of the Sheppard case, which took place while I was travelling in Germany.*)

The original prosecution came about through Simon giving a Christmas card to a girl we shall call 'S'. The card contained a number of unusual images including the national socialist BDM (League of German Girls) doing gymnastics at a Nuremberg Rally, juxtaposed with an image of a girl in the film *American Beauty*, a Hieronymus Bosch painting of *Heaven and Hell*, and part of a poster by Harald Damsleth containing KKK imagery.

Simon was originally also to be prosecuted under Section 4 of the 1986 Public Order Act – "any writing, sign or other visible representation which is threatening, abusive or insulting." However the defence solicitor pointed out that the image of the KKK figure was a parody, like the *Godzilla* films. The Norwegian artist had actually been mocking the Americans for their hypocrisy over racism. The Klan was shown as a monster emerging from the sea and the image could therefore be deemed 'anti-racist' – an unexpected twist.

At that trial in April, M from London (a former BNP candidate) attended as a defence witness. The prosecution lawyer 'tut-tutted' throughout her testimony and then failed to cross examine her, dismissing her from the stand with an angry wave of his arm. She proved to be a very effective witness as she was calm and intelligent, said she had not been offended on receiving the card and that Simon was a good friend – an unofficial character reference for the accused. The prosecutor then adroitly announced that when "he had first looked at the facts of the case he thought the card was the most important piece of evidence", but could see now that "this was about stalking."

Simon had bumped into girl 'S' at the Post Office and after some conversation had asked her if she would like to have one of his new Christmas cards. There had been an earlier brief exchange, the details of

which he doesn't remember. Then a few days later he waved through the window of the print supplies shop where she worked. He returned with the card a few days later. It was only when she spoke to her friends and looked at Simon's website that she felt retrospectively 'threatened.' She contacted the police a couple of days later. Once this had been done he wanted nothing further to do with her and sought to avoid her.

Simon's exchange with the prosecution solicitor became very heated, as a great deal was made of the girl's 'rights', but Simon demanded to know "What about my rights?" He said the police had swooped on him, arrested him, held him in a cell for hours, he had had to travel to York to answer bail and all the rest, all because, she claimed, her feelings had been hurt. He was warned by the overtly hostile chief magistrate to "Shut Up Sheppard."

The three magistrates, two women and a man, eventually decided they couldn't convict, but then after another lengthy consultation between themselves, imposed the banning order whereby he was not to speak to 'S' at her place of work, residence, or place of education for ten years.

The police and CPS had also started a second prosecution against Simon, as he had given a second Christmas card to a local girl who then claimed she had become "too terrified to go out, except in her car." He was notified at 5 pm on the Friday that the case scheduled for the following Monday, 9 June, was to be dropped. In the meantime there had been further trouble. When asked at the local Post Office about the contents of a packet, he had replied "Sweets." Subsequently the parcel was opened, found to contain something to do with Anne Frank's Novel and, as a result of this, the police raided his home again. This was on 5 June, shortly before the cancelled trial was due to be held. His two computers, external hard drives, flash memory and other books and papers were removed, and everything was disordered in the search. This appears to have been a holding / harassment operation, as the booklet has been in print since 1998. He has been bailed for three months, though if he is prosecuted this would represent total flouting of their own laws and would be an opportunity to debate the Anne Frank 'Diary' in court.

Everything at a trial of this type is arranged for the convenience of the State's paid functionaries, while the mishandling, multiple costs and nuisance to everyone involved on the other side seems never to be considered. A process which was designed to suppress criminality has been subverted to enforce an unbending political dogma.

At the Appeal on the 20th the Counsel for the prosecution pointedly referred to the Klan and Nazi images in the Christmas card, and these comments were repeated by the judge in his summing up, ignoring the fact that it had been decided at the trial that the case was not about racism. The prosecution and judge also dwelt on Simon's various criminal convictions and prison sentences for opinions, otherwise known as 'race hate crime', although they admitted that it did not pertain to stalking. The judge reduced the restraining order from ten to three years, and stated that the police should have warned Simon to avoid 'S'. The details of the ban were reiterated, i.e. Simon was not to contact her. He may request a variation in the length of the restraining order in the future, but legal costs are then a possibility.

The System is unlikely to admit they are wrong. Unfortunately anything less than total victory in this context is really a defeat, as the magistrates had clearly imposed an inordinately long restraining order in a fit of pique. This judgement goes against the long-standing principles of English law, i.e. it is a form of double jeopardy and a ratcheting up of repressive measures against 'thought criminals' who are perceived as enemies of the State.

Confusion continues inside the National Front, where Ian Edward of West London is still recognised by the Electoral Commission as NF Chairman, leaving the rival faction headed by Kevin Bryan (which also claims the title 'National Front') without a legally valid party name.

The nationalist student/youth group National Action held a demonstration in Liverpool and face a media and police witch hunt.

North East organiser Simon Biggs recently organised a well attended anti-grooming demonstration in Newcastle addressed by NF/BNP veteran Richard Edmonds, but disputes over merchandise sales have led to the resignation of Development & Enquirers' Officer organiser Rob Poundall, who also ran the NF's Facebook page.

Of course if the Bryan faction fail to win their legal battle, most of the merchandise they currently hold will be useless, especially thousands of leaflets and stickers carrying the party name and logo which will legally owned by the rival faction.

The Directorate of the Kevin Bryan faction will meet soon after this edition of *H&D* goes to press. We understand that this meeting will decide on an alternative party name to be used for electoral purposes. Some of Mr Bryan's allies have argued for the name 'Northern Front' – that way they could continue using the NF symbol and merchandise, but a name confusingly similar to 'National Front' is unlikely to satisfy Electoral Commission regulations.

Eddy Morrison has been telling anybody who will listen about his "National Front War Plan" and that when his faction of the NF becomes the dominant Nationalist movement in Great Britain all other Nationalist groups and parties will be swept aside. And that he is totally against unity initiatives, talking to other groups and dual membership. No surprises there then!

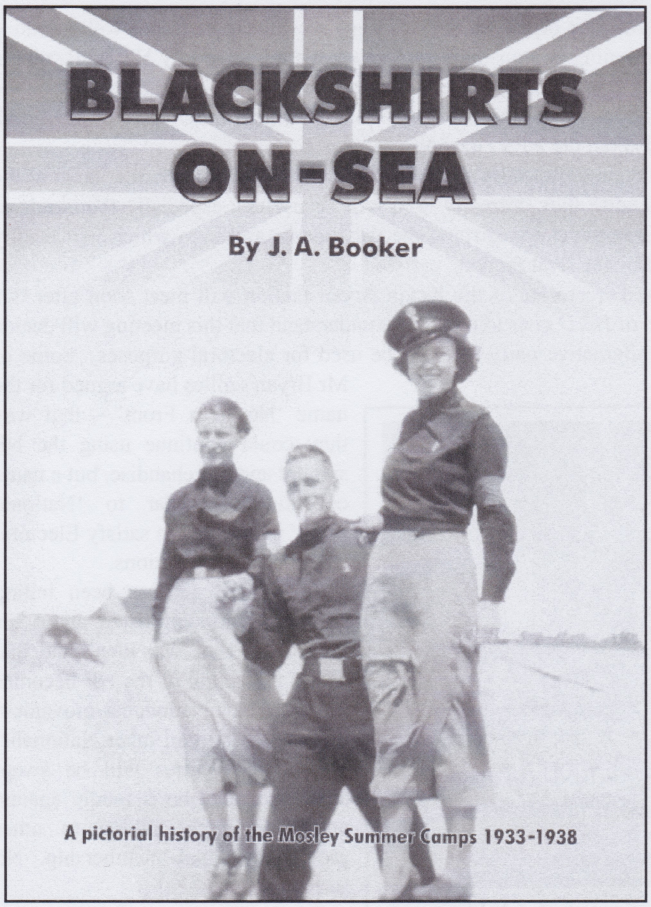
Britain First (which is run by two former Griffinites, Jim Dowson and Paul Golding) has been in the news recently for "invading Mosques" up and down the country. Once inside the Mosques, Golding and his chums have been handing out anti-grooming leaflets and Bibles (yes, Bibles – we kid you not). During the recent election campaign Dowson offered UKIP leader Nigel Farage, the loan of "hundreds of ex-British Forces street activists and several armoured ex-army Land Rovers", to help protect Farage and his cronies from anti-fascist and anarchist protesters such as Class War (again we kid you not). Not unexpectedly Farage declined BF's kind offer, maybe because he knew in reality they have fewer than 100 members, and only one car, plus Golding's bicycle!

One of the reasons why BF membership remains so low is because of massive cock-ups during the election campaign, where they hoped to recruit "tens of thousands of new members". Hardly anybody in Wales or Scotland received their election leaflet. Golding despicably tried to exploit Lee Rigby's murder – a year before election day – by putting the slogan "Remember Lee Rigby" next to their party name on Welsh ballot papers. Even so BF only polled 0.9% in Wales, even beaten by the BNP (some feat!). The Electoral Commission was forced to apologise to Lee Rigby's family for allowing this to happen.

In mid-June 2014 I attended the traditional *Sonnenwende* (summer solstice) celebrations in Germany and held meetings with several German nationalist activists, including NPD officials. Despite the recent election to the European Parliament of former NPD leader Udo Voigt (who is likely to resume the party leadership soon), the German state continues to persecute nationalists. For the past two years, for example, a trial has been under way in Koblenz of two dozen young activists from the 'Aktionsbüros Mittelrhein'.

This trial has cost millions of euros so far: charges include having conspired to attack far left counter-demonstrators in Dresden. The left lobbed bricks and slates at nationalists, some of whom presumed to throw them back at their assailants and are consequently accused of being a paramilitary assault force! This Koblenz trial will continue well into 2015, and is the latest attempt by the German state to manufacture a 'terrorist' threat from the Right, incriminating those young activists prepared to defy the continuing ideological occupation of their country.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



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by John Millican

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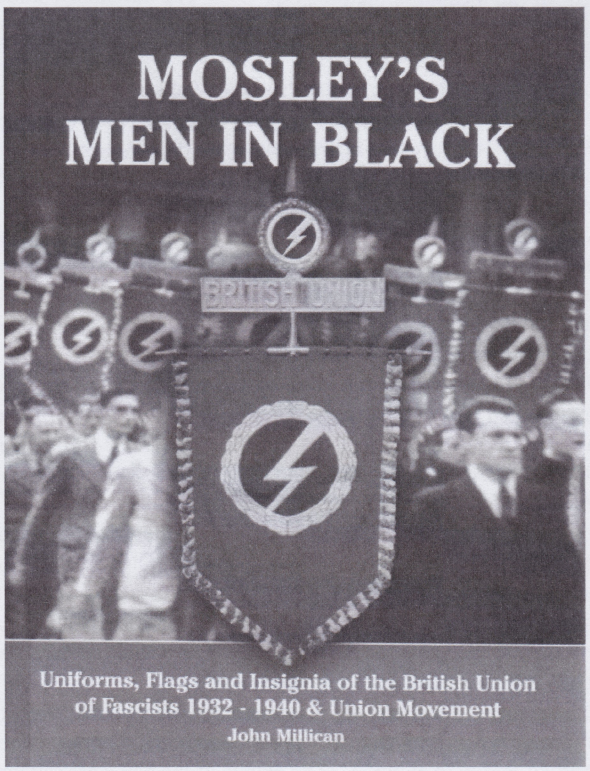

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